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INTERNATIONAL

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2,400-ton frigate Chichester, last Hong Kong-based British warship, sailed yesterday.

## British Leave Singapore, Hong Kong

SINGAPORE, March 31 (UPI).—The British completed their military withdrawal from Singapore at sundown today, ending 157 years of service here. The last British commander, Col. Jeremy Swynerton, boarded a flight to Indonesia for a vacation before returning to England. Meanwhile, nearly a century of tradition came to an end as the last Hong Kong-based British warship left today for England. Friends Gather The departure of the 2,400-ton frigate Chichester, for nearly three years the flagship of Britain's Hong Kong naval squadron, leaves behind only five small British patrol craft. An estimated 150 friends and relatives of crew members, many of them weeping, gathered at the Chichester's berth before the 21-year-old vessel pulled away. Crewmen in dress uniform lined the deck. Also on hand to see the Chichester off was Lt. Gen. A. J. Archer, commander of British forces in Hong Kong. The vessel is headed for a port in the English Channel, where it will be decommissioned. The first British Navy warship to leave the harbor was the R.F. Warwick. Quitting Hong Kong in an economy move, the ship has yet to be given a new assignment. It will berth temporarily at Portsmouth, England, in mid-July after paying courtesy calls at 12 ports on the way home. The first British Navy warship to leave the harbor was the R.F. Warwick. In Singapore, the last British installation was formally handed back to the Singapore government Monday and the few remaining soldiers moved to "temporary barracks" at the Esplanade Hotel. When the Union Jack was hauled down for the last time at Terror Barracks a week ago, only a score of soldiers were present to hear a bugler borrowed from the Singapore presidential guard blow the last call. British strength stood at more than 2,000 officers and men last year, when the Labor government launched a reduction of the military commitment east of Suez for budgetary reasons. As recently as the 1963-65 Indonesian confrontation with Malaysia, British strength in Singapore was about 70,000. The only British troops left in the Far East are a Gurkha battalion in the North Borneo sultanate of Brunei and the Hong Kong garrison.

## Or Face Severe Punishment Families of Kidnap Victims Warned by Spain Not to Pay

MADRID, March 31 (Reuters).—The Spanish government today threatened to impose severe punishment on the families of victims of political kidnappings if they bypass the police and deal directly with the abductors. The Interior Ministry order was aimed to thwart a new kidnapping campaign by the Basque guerrilla organization ETA, which is now holding industrialist Angel Barzani, 56, for a 200-million-peseta (\$2.9-million) ransom. The ministry said that refusal to cooperate with the police in kidnapping investigations would be severely punished. Ransoms would be used only to finance new crimes, the order said. Families of kidnapping victims were told not to pay ransoms or negotiate with kidnappers. In Madrid, four leftist leaders of a new opposition alliance faced a third day in detention after they were picked up for interrogation Monday night just before they were due to hold a news conference to explain their aims. Franco System The alliance is calling for the dismantling of the system of government created by the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco. The four include Communist labor leader Marcelino Camacho and lawyer Antonio Garcia Trijano, in whose office the news conference was to have taken place. The conference was banned by police. The Interior Ministry, meanwhile, maintained silence on applications for permits by the organizers of leftist and rightist marches this weekend for and against political amnesty. But rightist leaders circulating in Madrid said: "Defend the peace of your homes and your country against the Red tyranny and the imbecile fellow travelers, against the Red terror in the university, against the 'democracy' of Marxist dictatorship, against Red priests."

## 'To Deter Any Possible Enemy' Defense Budget to Rise 42%, South Africa Aide Announces

CAPE TOWN, March 31 (UPI).—The South African government announced today a 42-per-cent increase in its defense budget to \$1.6 billion for the next fiscal year and said it was issuing special defense bonds and sharply increasing taxes to meet the additional cost. Introducing the 1976-77 budget to Parliament, Finance Minister Owen Horwood said the sharp increase in the military budget was a move to insure that those defending South Africa's borders had "the best possible equipment with which to deter any possible enemy." The minister said that South Africa had "no aggressive intention toward any country" but was determined to defend its borders "with all the force at our command." With the latest increase, South Africa has nearly doubled its military expenditures in the last two years while also vigorously pursuing a policy of détente toward black Africa. The new defense budget was announced four days after the last South African troops pulled out of southern Angola, where they had been involved in the civil war and in the protection of a large South Africa-financed hydroelectric dam. The victory in the Angolan civil war of the Marxist-led Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola and the presence of Soviet advisers and more than 10,000 Cuban troops in Angola has clearly affected South Africa's perception of its defense needs in the next few years. South Africa will thus be committing to defense about 17 per cent of its \$9.1-billion budget and will be obliged to hold down ex-

## Ireland Train Robbers Set Bagfuls of Money

DUBLIN, March 31 (AP).—An armed gang of 12 to 14 men held up the Dublin-Cork mail train and got away with bags stuffed full of old banknotes early today, police and rail authorities reported. Some reports suggested the robbers got away with as much as \$2 million, but other sources said it was more like \$200,000.

## U.S. Sends a Special Envoy to Beirut Lebanon Left Relents, Hints at Truce

### Washington, Arabs Are in 'Close Touch'

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON, March 31 (UPI).—The United States has sent a special representative to Lebanon to explore ways to achieve a cease-fire in the civil war. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said last night that "at this critical time" he has sent recently retired former Ambassador Dean Brown to Beirut. Mr. Brown, 55, arrived in Lebanon today. Mr. Brown, president of the Middle East Institute, will temporarily replace the regular U.S. ambassador, McMurtrie Godley, now in the United States recuperating from surgery. The United States is also "in close touch with Syria and other Arab countries," as well as "some of the parties in Lebanon," over the Lebanese conflict, Mr. Kissinger said. Lebanon's warfare, which threatens to spread to other nations, dominated discussions here with Jordan's King Hussein, who conferred yesterday with President Ford. Mr. Kissinger told newsmen after a luncheon for the King at the State Department: "Most of the discussions with the King concerned the situation in Lebanon. We are trying to bring about a cease-fire."



PALESTINIAN LEADERS—Yasser Arafat of the Palestine Liberation Organization, holding a refugee child on his lap, conferred with George Habash of the Marxist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine at their news conference in Beirut yesterday.

### Syria Forces Are Massed Along Border

BEIRUT, March 31 (UPI).—Kamal Jumblat, the leader of Lebanon's leftists, hinted today that he may be willing to accept a cease-fire if it means averting an invasion by Syria. Fighting in Beirut and the countryside slackened off to occasional bursts of machine-gun and mortar fire. Casualties over the last 24 hours were estimated at more than 110 dead and 181 wounded. With 17,000 Syrian troops massing near the Lebanese border and posing an invasion threat, Mr. Jumblat indicated a willingness to accept a truce in Lebanon's 11-month-old civil strife, saying: "The military war may have ended but the political war is continuing."

### Truce Seen Imminent

Former Premier Saeb Salam and Palestinian guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat met separately with Mr. Jumblat. After his session, Mr. Salam said that a cease-fire would be announced later. Leaders of leftist parties met this evening and political sources said that a truce announcement was imminent. The indications of a breakthrough followed Premier Rashid Karami's rejection of a move by UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to raise the Lebanese question before the Security Council.

## Arafat Threatens to Sink U.S. Warships

BEIRUT, March 31 (UPI).—Palestinian leaders have promised to sink U.S. warships if they intervene in Lebanon's civil war and to crush any other foreign attempt to enter the escalating conflict. "America says its fleet can arrive on these shores within 24 hours," Palestine Liberation Organization chief Yasser Arafat said at a news conference yesterday. "But I say we are now within range of Sixth Fleet artillery." "They are welcome," he said, "and we will sink them in Lebanon as they were sunk in Vietnam." Mr. Arafat's news conference was held jointly with rival Palestinian leader George Habash and the rebel Moslem army head, Lt. Ahmed Khatib. The PLO chief also warned that military interference by any foreign power "will be broken on the rock of Palestinian-Lebanese unity." This was an apparent reference to the rumored threat of Syrian invasion. In Washington, the Pentagon said that a seven-ship Sixth Fleet task force carrying a detachment of Marines was patrolling the eastern Mediterranean about a day's sail from Lebanon. If necessary, the warships could be sent to rescue more than 1,000 U.S. citizens still in Lebanon, a spokesman said, adding that the forces had not been placed on any unusual alert status.

## To Bridge 3-Month Fiscal Gap Ford Against Giving Israel Extra \$500 Million

By Bernard Gwertzman WASHINGTON, March 31 (NYT).—President Ford told congressional conferees yesterday that he strongly opposed a plan to increase the foreign aid package so that Israel could receive \$500 million more this year. Until yesterday, the administration had told Congress that while it did not seek the supplemental aid—amounting to some \$800 million in overall economic and military programs, of which Israel would get about \$500 million—it would not object if Congress appropriated that amount. The amount in question would be part of a special appropriation to bridge the three-month gap between this fiscal year ending on June 30 and the start of the next fiscal year beginning Oct. 1 under the new fiscal system. In the foreign aid appropriations bill passed by the Senate, the supplement for the so-called "transitional quarter" is included. The House version of the bill omits any special appropriation for the transitional quarter. The House-Senate conferees were to meet yesterday afternoon, but after receiving a letter from Mr. Ford the members agreed to put off the session until tomorrow. Before these developments, Israeli supporters had claimed that they had enough backing in the conference to insure that the House would accept the Senate version. Late yesterday, a canvass of these supporters found continued optimism, but also some irritation with Mr. Ford. The President, in his letter, as made available by conferees, said: "I strongly oppose Senate action adding nearly \$800 million in program terms to my budget." "Ford prevails as two panels reject major defense cuts. Page 3." request for foreign military sales credits and security support assistance for the transitional quarter." Mr. Ford said that "in formulating my proposal for fiscal year 1976 I took into account the additional requirements of the transitional quarter." He said, in an allusion to Israel, that "although I would like to be able to do more for our allies and friends, I am firmly convinced that the total level of funds already requested in fiscal 1976 as distributed in my original request are adequate to meet the minimum needs of the recipients without placing unacceptable strains on our budget." Secretary of State Henry Kissinger had repeatedly told Israeli officials and members of Congress that the administration would not oppose the additional aid, although it was not seeking it. Israeli diplomats have been told that Mr. Ford at the last minute sided with his budget advisers and overruled Mr. Kissinger—although this could not be confirmed. The extra \$500 million has been a major goal of Israeli supporters because in the new foreign aid request, the administration is seeking \$1.8 billion, a reduction of \$500 million from the \$2.3 billion sought for last year, and cut by Congress to \$2.2 billion. Before money can be allocated, it must be approved in an authorization bill and in an appropriations bill. The President's letter opposing the extra funds was addressed to the conferees taking up this fiscal year's appropriations bill. As expected, conferees dealing with this fiscal year's authorization bill approved a measure that would include the additional funds for the transitional quarter. The bill, which now must be approved routinely by both houses, also contained restrictions on foreign aid to countries systematically violating human rights, or discriminating against U.S. employees on the basis of race, religion or national origin—both measures opposed by the administration. Total military sales were also limited to \$9 billion annually, but can be waived by the President.

## The Stress on a Cancer Victim's Family

By Stuart Auerbach ST. PETERSBURG BEACH, Fla., March 31 (UPI).—"I'm so jittery and shaky I can't even get a job. It's a life of hell. Liquor is the best answer," wrote a Midwest housewife whose husband and 18-year-old son both died of cancer within two years. Her letter to a social worker illustrates a problem that is receiving an increasing amount of attention from cancer specialists: The psychological stress that dying cancer patients put on friends and relatives. A New England attorney said the experience of watching his 10-year-old daughter die of leukemia "is still vivid and unreal" four years later. "I still lie awake nights thinking about her and have fits of depression which are obvious around the holidays," he said. "My wife and I have ulcers as a result of the year of waiting and watching." Major Problems A study at Stanford University Medical Center showed that their reactions were typical. Dr. David Kaplan, an expert in psychiatric social work, told an American Cancer Society seminar for science writers yesterday. He said the study of 40 families shortly after the death of a leukemic child uncovered major emotional and physical health problems. Ninety-five per cent of the families had at least one member who later became physically ill. Almost as many families—88 per cent—reported that some members suffered from "morbid grief reactions"—they had problems working, going to school and taking care of the house. Thirty-five per cent of the families had one member in psychiatric treatment after the death and 40 per cent reported someone in the family had developed a serious drinking problem. The death also hurt the parents' relations with their other children and, in 70 per cent of the families, aggravated marital problems. Divorces were attributed to the death in two families and separations in seven families. Ironically, new treatment methods that keep cancer patients alive longer often exacerbate the emotional problems that they and their families face. "The multiple crisis in cancer exhausts the parents emotionally," Dr. Kaplan said, "and often leads to the feeling that they wish the child would die."



## Moves Toward Unity Challenged

## EEC Opening Summit Today On Key Institutional Changes

By James Goldsborough

LUXEMBOURG, March 31 (UPI)—Two days of crucial talks on the future of the European Economic Community by the heads of the nine member nations' governments will begin here tomorrow.

Three subjects will dominate the talks: the controversial report by Belgian Premier Leo Tindemans on prospects for European union, final agreement on direct elections to the European Parliament and France's initiatives on monetary policy following its withdrawal from the joint European float two weeks ago.

The Luxembourg summit, the fourth meeting of the European Council and the first of this year, was to focus on institutional changes to give the EEC the "credibility" that Mr. Tindemans' report charged was lacking.

But according to various community sources, there are signs of slippage. The Tindemans report is being attacked from all sides and there are moves under way to postpone the first European Election Day for the Parliament beyond the spring, 1978, date that has already been scheduled.

**Appointment Issue**  
The main problem on the Parliament still is appointment of seats among the larger and smaller EEC nations. The British and French still are arguing for increased representation at the expense of the smaller nations.

Yesterday, Georges Spénale, president of the European Parliament, issued a "solemn appeal" to the nine chiefs of government not to delay beyond this meeting a final decision on direct elections.

The French are being accused of backing away from their earlier enthusiasm for direct elections, particularly in view of the new responsibilities assigned last week to Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, a Gaullist. But so far, the Elysée Palace has given no indication that President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has yielded to the Gaullist pressures against direct voting.

A group of Gaullists this week published a special bulletin calling for the European Parliament a step toward an "American-dominated Europe."

Mr. Tindemans was designated by the Nine 16 months ago to prepare a realistic study on how the community is to get to its European-union stage for the 1980s, and the Nine were to act on the report at this meeting.

Hardly revolutionary, the report has had tough going since its publication early this year. It has been criticized by the French and British as going too far and by the EEC Commission as not going far enough.

**'Opening the Debate'**  
"Mine is the sad fate of anyone who is asked to make a study of this kind," Mr. Tindemans has replied to his critics. "But this was meant only to be a working document opening the debate on Europe's future."

Italy, Ireland and Britain have condemned the report's support for "two-tiered" community development, separating the stronger and weaker nations.

The West Germans have shown opposition to its call for a European central bank and a partial pooling of bank reserves.

The French have objected to recommendations for majority rule in decision-making. The report states that there is "an obligation to arrive at a common accord... which implies, obviously, that the minority must rally to the majority position when the debating is over."

Partly in reaction to that provision, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing last month launched his trial balloon for a "European 'détente'" which would put decision-making in the hands of an inner community core, made up basically of the larger nations, but with rotating participation by the smaller members.

Another key part of the Tindemans report calls for a strengthened executive body—an embryonic government for Europe. The report also urges a com-

mon foreign policy, a common defense policy and expansion of the European Parliament's powers.

## Broadened Powers

This last point is expected to be controversial. The powers of the European Parliament are now insignificant, confined mainly to approving the community budget. But it was expressly agreed at the Paris summit meeting of December, 1974, that "the competence of the European Assembly will be modified, notably through conferring on it certain legislative powers."

This paragraph has particularly disturbed France's Gaullists, who see in it an opening for the Strasbourg body to take over powers of the national parliaments.

Many details on the Parliament setup remain to be settled, including the ultimate name and size of the legislative body. Some details, however, have been worked out already, including agreement that each nation be allowed to define its own election methods.

The French are also expected to use this meeting to bring up their new ideas on the joint float of European currencies, the so-called "snake."

The nations currently in the snake are West Germany, the Benelux countries—Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

## When Soldiers, Police Moved In

## Galilee Battles Indicate End To Docility of Israel's Arabs

By William J. Drummond

NAZARETH, Israel, March 31.—The battle of Galilee yesterday saw an attractive Arab woman in dark glasses and slacks stubbornly defying heavily armed Israeli soldiers who wanted to force their way into her home.

It saw a carload of Arabs returning from a hospital, proudly waving a bloody T-shirt like a pennant.

It saw an Arab village elder mercilessly beating Arab boys and girls who had been taunting Israeli soldiers.

It saw an angry Arab tossing his blood-soaked jacket inside a reporter's car window and muttering, "This is what the Israeli government gives us."

Many of the old assumptions about the nature of Arab-Jewish relations inside Israel's pre-1967 borders died as Israel unleashed its soldiers and other security forces on people who are considered to be full citizens of the country.

**Entenable Idea**  
The idea that Israel's 518,000 Arabs are basically docile and want to remain inside the wider Arab-Israeli conflict appears now to be quite untenable.

Symbolically, the most important engagement of the battle was waged on the doorstep of Nalila Zayad, the 29-year-old wife of Toufik Zayad, the Arab mayor of Nazareth and a Communist member of the Knesset.

A group of 25 to 30 Israeli soldiers, claiming stones had been thrown at them from the mayor's house, tried to storm the two-story building, but Mrs. Zayad stood in the doorway with her arms outstretched and vowed, "You shall not pass."

The soldiers were enraged but momentarily confused. They used their riot batons to smash the front door and windows in the house and broke potted plants on the porch at other Zayad relatives screaming, argued and cursed from upstairs windows and balconies.

Shattered glass was flying all around the head of the thick-set mother of three and a soldier fired a burst from his submachine gun into the air.

Mrs. Zayad refused to move. A police captain, directing the operation from about 40 meters away, finally yelled an order and the Israeli soldiers withdrew.

When it was over, Mrs. Zayad surveyed the wreckage of her porch and said in perfect Hebrew, "This is the face of Israeli democracy."

Why had the police singled out the home of Mr. Zayad, 46, who



SPRING MIGRATION—Geese and whistling swans in Bay City, Mich., during their trip northward.

## Over Strike Violence

## Rabin, Communist Leader Trade Charges in Knesset

JERUSALEM, March 31 (UPI).

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and the leader of Israel's Communist party traded charges today in the Knesset over the slaying of six Arabs in yesterday's general strike.

Meir Wilner, the Jewish leader of the predominantly Arab Communist party, demanded the ouster of Mr. Rabin and accused the government of a "premeditated program" against the Arabs living in Israel.

Mr. Rabin responded by accusing the Communists of inciting the Arabs to violence and trying to damage relations between Jews and Arabs in the nation.

"I was happy to learn that the majority of Israeli Arabs did not respond to incitement and carried on with their life as normal," the Prime Minister said.

Mr. Wilner formally introduced a no-confidence motion calling on the Knesset to oust the Rabin government because "the authorities deliberately attacked innocent Arabs in revenge for the general strike."

The motion was overwhelmingly defeated.

Authorities reported 6 persons killed, 69 injured and about 300 arrested during the general strike called to protest the government's take-over of 1,600 acres of Arab and Jewish land in Galilee.

Towns and cities in Galilee were reported quiet today but tense after yesterday's riots. There were no reports of major incidents today. The area was heavily patrolled by police and soldiers.

Mr. Rabin was the only government official to show up at 10 a.m. at the start of the debate, touching off a barrage of accusations from Communist legislators.

Yehiel Tzubi, an Arab member of the Knesset, accused the rest of the Rabin government of being a "kill-and-run" regime for starting away from the debate.

The Communist party, which called the general strike, has only four members in the 120-seat Knesset.

Mr. Rabin's labor party-led coalition, which has a total of 64 seats, and the rightist Likud party, the main opposition with 39 seats, voted against the move.

The two major political groups had announced that they would boycott the pre-vote debate on the motion to express their disapproval of the Communist sponsorship of the strike.

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## Rhodesia's Blacks Keep Submissive Mannerisms

By Michael T. Kaufman

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, March 31 (UPI)—Nelson Mphahlele, a 26-year-old African, the grandson of a chief, a university graduate and, in contemporary Rhodesian terms, a militant, drives his own car and has traveled within the limitations of a Rhodesian passport in southern Africa.

Mr. Mphahlele is a follower of the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, the exiled nationalist leader whose faction has opposed any form of constitutional negotiations with the white minority regime here and has instead backed armed struggle.

A few days ago Mr. Mphahlele was asked why in the long struggle of the nationalists there had never been any sustained campaign of passive resistance, strikes or boycotts in a country where blacks outnumber whites by 23 to 1.

His eyes showed surprise. "If there were strikes," he said, "people would lose their jobs."

A month ago, while three British diplomats were here exploring possible ways to move the talks—then stalled and now broken off—between the government of Rhodesia and the nationalists, the moderate nationalist faction led by Joshua Nkomo, a demonstration was held at Cecil Square in the center of town by followers of the Sithole group.

Some 2,000 assembled, mostly women. There were no speeches, but many carried handwritten signs with such legends as "Rhodesia Will Be Won in Blood and Not Talks," "England Stay Out," and "The Time for Talk Is Over."

The group had milled about quietly for perhaps an hour when a single, unarmed white police officer, dressed in shorts and knee socks, approached its center.

"That's quite enough, chaps. Why don't you all go home," he said in a conversational tone.

Without a discernible muttered curse, without a defiant gesture, the group instantly disbanded, and the protesters made their way to the suburban black townships.

This anomaly of black nationalism coupled with ingrained psychological submissiveness is not limited to Rhodesia. It was explored years ago by Franz Fanon and it can be seen daily in many black-governed African countries where whites are threatened.

Mr. Mphahlele said that even as political figures urge Africanization and "authenticity," "Bwana," "master," "patron,"

the acting Soviet delegate, Mikhail Khramov, also told the Security Council that his government had given "moral, political, diplomatic and other types of support" to Angola.

Mr. Khramov denied that the Soviet Union was seeking any material or strategic benefits in the former Portuguese colony, and stressed that Moscow would help all national and social liberation movements.

The Soviet delegate paid tribute to the Cuban forces that had fought in Angola, and said he was outraged that the Chinese representative, Huang Hua, called them "mercenaries" in a Security Council speech Friday.

If people aiding a country in its struggle for freedom are called mercenaries, "then we'll call the Chinese, who at one time helped the Koreans, 'mercenaries'—this is nonsense, worse than nonsense."

The Soviet delegate accused China of having itself "sent armed mercenaries" to Angola, but did not elaborate.

Mr. Khramov asserted that the "aid to Angola arose in very complicated conditions," and said the Soviet Union was a target of aggression by South Africa, which wanted to make Angola a base for attacks on other African countries.

South Africa's permanent representative, Roelof Botha, told the council that his country had played a "very limited role" in Angola. The purpose, he explained, was to protect a hydroelectric project and to care for thousands of refugees.

He said that 15,000 Cuban soldiers had been ferried to Angola by Soviet aircraft, and had been equipped with Soviet weapons.

"An alien army, manipulated in the interest of the global ambitions of a superpower, is to blame for the events in Angola," Mr. Botha declared.

Mr. Anders's most recent government experience has been as chairman of a commission on Soviet-U.S. exchanges of nuclear technology.

Today, President Ford nominated Thomas Byrne, 53, envoy to Norway for the last three years, as ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

**Moscow Assails Sadat on Treaty**  
MOSCOW, March 31 (UPI).—The Soviet Union told Egypt in an official statement today that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's cancellation of the Soviet-Egyptian friendship treaty would gravely affect relations between the two countries.

In the first Soviet declaration since Mr. Sadat canceled the treaty March 14, the Russians also repeated Soviet press claims that Mr. Sadat has viciously distorted the history of Egyptian-Soviet relations.

Tass said the statement was delivered to the Egyptian government by the Soviet Embassy in Cairo.

This is in addition to 250 million marks in financial and material aid for which the two countries signed an agreement yesterday.

President Sadat, who arrived in southern Germany before continuing his European tour, said at a news conference it had been made clear to him before he left Cairo that West Germany would not permit the sale of arms to areas of tension such as the Middle East.

**Sicily Quake Victims Stage Rome Protest**  
ROME, March 31 (UPI).—Carrying banners reading "national shame" about 1,000 survivors of a Sicilian earthquake eight years ago came to Rome today demanding government funds to rebuild their houses.

Arriving by two special trains, the survivors of the earthquake that killed about 200 persons and damaged property valued at \$300 million held a demonstration in front of Parliament. They claim that appropriated funds have either been embezzled or used for other projects in Sicily.

They attacked a string of concessions to his troop proposal, but he criticized the Ford administration for "being reticent" to prevent what he called "an explosive situation" in the Middle East.

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## Some Psychological Acceptance Found

## Rhodesia's Blacks Keep Submissive Mannerisms

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The Soviet delegate paid tribute to the Cuban forces that had fought in Angola, and said he was outraged that the Chinese representative, Huang Hua, called them "mercenaries" in a Security Council speech Friday.

If people aiding a country in its struggle for freedom are called mercenaries, "then we'll call the Chinese, who at one time helped the Koreans, 'mercenaries'—this is nonsense, worse than nonsense."

The Soviet delegate accused China of having itself "sent armed mercenaries" to Angola, but did not elaborate.

Mr. Khramov asserted that the "aid to Angola arose in very complicated conditions," and said the Soviet Union was a target of aggression by South Africa, which wanted to make Angola a base for attacks on other African countries.

South Africa's permanent representative, Roelof Botha, told the council that his country had played a "very limited role" in Angola. The purpose, he explained, was to protect a hydroelectric project and to care for thousands of refugees.

He said that 15,000 Cuban soldiers had been ferried to Angola by Soviet aircraft, and had been equipped with Soviet weapons.

"An alien army, manipulated in the interest of the global ambitions of a superpower, is to blame for the events in Angola," Mr. Botha declared.

Mr. Anders's most recent government experience has been as chairman of a commission on Soviet-U.S. exchanges of nuclear technology.

Today, President Ford nominated Thomas Byrne, 53, envoy to Norway for the last three years, as ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

**Moscow Assails Sadat on Treaty**  
MOSCOW, March 31 (UPI).—The Soviet Union told Egypt in an official statement today that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's cancellation of the Soviet-Egyptian friendship treaty would gravely affect relations between the two countries.

In the first Soviet declaration since Mr. Sadat canceled the treaty March 14, the Russians also repeated Soviet press claims that Mr. Sadat has viciously distorted the history of Egyptian-Soviet relations.

Tass said the statement was delivered to the Egyptian government by the Soviet Embassy in Cairo.

This is in addition to 250 million marks in financial and material aid for which the two countries signed an agreement yesterday.

President Sadat, who arrived in southern Germany before continuing his European tour, said at a news conference it had been made clear to him before he left Cairo that West Germany would not permit the sale of arms to areas of tension such as the Middle East.

**Sicily Quake Victims Stage Rome Protest**  
ROME, March 31 (UPI).—Carrying banners reading "national shame" about 1,000 survivors of a Sicilian earthquake eight years ago came to Rome today demanding government funds to rebuild their houses.

Arriving by two special trains, the survivors of the earthquake that killed about 200 persons and damaged property valued at \$300 million held a demonstration in front of Parliament. They claim that appropriated funds have either been embezzled or used for other projects in Sicily.

They attacked a string of concessions to his troop proposal, but he criticized the Ford administration for "being reticent" to prevent what he called "an explosive situation" in the Middle East.

Mr. Rabin's labor party-led coalition, which has a total of 64 seats, and the rightist Likud party, the main opposition with 39 seats, voted against the move.

The two major political groups had announced that they would boycott the pre-vote debate on the motion to express their disapproval of the Communist sponsorship of the strike.

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By Michael T. Kaufman

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, March 31 (UPI)—Nelson Mphahlele, a 26-year-old African, the grandson of a chief, a university graduate and, in contemporary Rhodesian terms, a militant, drives his own car and has traveled within the limitations of a Rhodesian passport in southern Africa.

Mr. Mphahlele is a follower of the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, the exiled nationalist leader whose faction has opposed any form of constitutional negotiations with the white minority regime here and has instead backed armed struggle.

A few days ago Mr. Mphahlele was asked why in the long struggle of the nationalists there had never been any sustained campaign of passive resistance, strikes or boycotts in a country where blacks outnumber whites by 23 to 1.

His eyes showed surprise. "If there were strikes," he said, "people would lose their jobs."

A month ago, while three British diplomats were here exploring possible ways to move the talks—then stalled and now broken off—between the government of Rhodesia and the nationalists, the moderate nationalist faction led by Joshua Nkomo, a demonstration was held at Cecil Square in the center of town by followers of the Sithole group.

Some 2,000 assembled, mostly women. There were no speeches, but many carried handwritten signs with such legends as "Rhodesia Will Be Won in Blood and Not Talks," "England Stay Out," and "The Time for Talk Is Over."

The group had milled about quietly for perhaps an hour when a single, unarmed white police officer, dressed in shorts and knee socks, approached its center.

"That's quite enough, chaps. Why don't you all go home," he said in a conversational tone.

Without a discernible muttered curse, without a defiant gesture, the group instantly disbanded, and the protesters made their way to the suburban black townships.

This anomaly of black nationalism coupled with ingrained psychological submissiveness is not limited to Rhodesia. It was explored years ago by Franz Fanon and it can be seen daily in many black-governed African countries where whites are threatened.

Mr. Mphahlele said that even as political figures urge Africanization and "authenticity," "Bwana," "master," "patron,"

the acting Soviet delegate, Mikhail Khramov, also told the Security Council that his government had given "moral, political, diplomatic and other types of support" to Angola.

Mr. Khramov denied that the Soviet Union was seeking any material or strategic benefits in the former Portuguese colony, and stressed that Moscow would help all national and social liberation movements.

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## Stop-Carter Drive Opened By Humphrey

His First Intervention Surfaces in Wisconsin

By R.W. Apple Jr.

MADISON, Wis., March 31 (UPI)—Sen. Hubert Humphrey has intervened in the Democratic presidential contest for the first time, a rapidly growing array of evidence indicates, by attempting to head off a victory by Jimmy Carter in the Wisconsin primary next week.

The Minnesota Democrat is subtly assisting Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona in this state, where Rep. Udall is believed to trail Mr. Carter, a former Georgia governor, by a narrow margin.

Sen. Humphrey has told friends that if Mr. Carter wins here next Tuesday and runs a strong second to Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington in New York the same day, the contest for the Democratic nomination may be all but over.

Gov. Patrick Lucey of Wisconsin holds the same view, and the two discussed the situation here Monday.

### Striking Distance

Sen. Humphrey has been saying for months that he would avoid the presidential primaries this year and hold himself ready for a possible attempt for the nomination if, after the final primaries June 8, no active candidate seemed within striking distance.

All evidence indicates that he is sticking to his resolve to avoid the primaries. The filing deadlines in all but four states—Kentucky, Idaho, Nevada and New Jersey—have already passed with no action by him.

Publicly, the senator continues to insist that he would not raise a finger until after June 8. At a news conference in Madison Monday, for example, he said he had "tried my level best to maintain an honest neutrality."

But there have been a number of small developments suggesting that Sen. Humphrey is setting behind the scenes, including the following:

- Rep. Robert Cornell of Green Bay, a Humphrey enthusiast who conspicuously held back when five of his Wisconsin House colleagues endorsed Rep. Udall, joined them last week. Reliable informants said Sen. Humphrey had indirectly encouraged Rep. Cornell to take that step.

- David Carley of Milwaukee, president of the Medical College of Wisconsin, who is regarded as the chief Humphrey backer in the state, told the Milwaukee Journal that "Humphrey wants Udall to do well." Mr. Carley said in an interview that he would vote for Rep. Udall, and he sent a contribution to the local Udall campaign.

- Many of Sen. Humphrey's old friends in organized labor here, some of whom have been backing Sen. Jackson, were spreading the word over the weekend that the way to help the former vice-president was to help Rep. Udall win.

- Sen. Humphrey and Mr. Carter have been engaged in long-distance sniping contest for more than a week. Monday in Madison the senator criticized Mr. Carter's statement advocating support of dairy prices at 80 per cent of parity and added, apparently in reference to the Georgian, "It is not good enough to be a nice guy."

- According to farm sources here, Minnesota officials of the National Farmers Union who are close to Sen. Humphrey tried unsuccessfully to dissuade Gilbert Rohde, the Wisconsin NFU leader, from endorsing Mr. Carter. There is no indication that Sen. Humphrey and Rep. Udall have worked out any agreement.

**Kennedy, Humphrey Rulings**  
LINCOLN, Neb., March 31 (AP)—Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts and Sen. Humphrey will not be able to remove their names from the Nebraska Democratic primary ballot, a judge ruled yesterday. The reason is that their names are already being listed against their expressed wishes on Oregon's primary ballots.

The judge ruled that Nebraska law ignores disclaimers of candidacy—which both Sen. Humphrey and Sen. Kennedy have filed here—if the individual is a candidate in any other state, willing or not. Candidates in Oregon do not have the opportunity to withdraw once they have been listed.

The Nebraska primary is May 11, two weeks before Oregon's on May 25.

### Carter Views on Ticket

MINNEAPOLIS, March 31.—Mr. Carter said yesterday that he might be willing to settle for the vice-presidential nomination on a ticket headed by Sen. Humphrey, according to the Los Angeles Times.

But Mr. Carter said he would prefer that Sen. Humphrey offer the second spot to someone else. He emphasized that he expects to capture the presidential nomination himself. He contended that Sen. Humphrey would need a "miracle" to win it.



WALLACE HECKLERS—Six college-aged youths, wearing photo-masks of Arthur Bremer who shot George Wallace in 1972 and pushing wheelchairs, met the governor in Wisconsin.



JACKSON ATTACKED—Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, a Democratic candidate for president, was hit in the face by spit or something else wet while campaigning in Madison.

### Wisconsin Protesters Spit on Jackson

## Hecklers With Wheelchairs Mock Wallace

MADISON, Wis., March 31 (AP).

—Alabama Gov. George Wallace, campaigning here for votes in the Wisconsin Democratic presidential primary next week, was heckled yesterday by youths pushing wheelchairs and wearing masks representing the would-be assassin whose 1972 attack left Mr. Wallace partly paralyzed.

In another incident, Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, a Wallace rival in next Tuesday's primary, was yelled at and apparently spat upon by demonstrators as the senator alighted from a plane at the Madison airport.

Moisture of some sort hit Sen. Jackson's face, which was wiped clean by a Secret Service agent using a handkerchief.

Police and other Secret Service bodyguards led away one young demonstrator. A policeman said that the youths at the airport had been among those heckling Gov. Wallace on his arrival and departure at a restaurant where he made a luncheon address. Leaflets found among those at the restaurant described the youths as anarchists, the policeman said.

**Intruder Ejected**

About a dozen demonstrators shouted "Wallace go home" as the governor arrived at the restaurant. While the governor waited outside, one youth entered, singing an anti-Wallace song, but Secret Service men removed him without an arrest being made.

When the governor was wheeled to his car for departure afterward, the demonstrators resumed their yells, and one said: "Get out of town quick, you racist pig."

Signs on the youths' wheelchairs read: "George, stand up and be counted," "This is the only throne you deserve" and "Free Artie Bremer," a reference to the Milwaukee man convicted of the shooting that has confined Gov. Wallace to a wheelchair.

The governor appeared to ignore the demonstrators as he shook hands with backers and accepted their expressions of support. He was then driven away for a television interview.

At the airport, Sen. Jackson appeared shaken by the demonstration against him. Asked what hit him, he replied: "Water, junk." But his press secretary said the senator "was spit on by somebody."

The protesters had yelled slogans against the Boeing Co., a major defense contractor based in Sen. Jackson's home state.

The restaurant where Gov. Wallace spoke is not far from a restaurant where hecklers last week threw peanuts at Democratic presidential hopeful Jimmy Carter, a former Georgia governor who describes himself as a peanut farmer.

In his half-hour speech to about 80 Optimists and their guests, yesterday, Gov. Wallace touched on his familiar themes, criticizing big government, court-ordered busing and inflation.

Sen. Jackson, after his heckling, held a news conference at which he was questioned persistently by a young man who said he represented a homosexual publication. He asked the senator's views on Monday's U.S. Supreme Court ruling that states may regulate private sexual conduct between consenting adults.

"I believe in the American family," Sen. Jackson replied. "If we go your route, we wouldn't even have families. I'm opposed to the practice you say you engage in. I don't want your vote. I don't think we promote the welfare of the country by promoting homosexuality."

**Dry Year May Lead To U.K. Water Curb**

LONDON, March 31 (AP).—The last 12 months have been the driest in Britain for a century and water supplies could become critical if spring rains are light, the National Water Council said today.

Restrictions on water usage have been in force for several weeks in the south and west of the country, "although we are a long way from water rationing, yet," a council spokesman said.

## Defense Cuts Rejected on Capitol Hill

Action by 2 Panels Is Victory for Ford

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, March 31 (UPI)—President Ford won significant victories in both the House and Senate Budget Committees yesterday as attempts by liberal Democrats to force major reductions in the President's military budget were defeated.

In the Senate Budget Committee, a token reduction of \$300 million in Mr. Ford's planned \$101.1 billion in military outlays for fiscal 1977 was the most the liberals could effect. A token reduction of \$300 million from Mr. Ford's revised figure of \$119.3 billion for new spending authority, also for fiscal 1977, beginning Oct. 1, was all that was voted.

A somewhat larger reduction was made by the House Budget Committee, which voted a cut of \$1.3 billion in future spending authority and \$500 million in actual outlays for fiscal 1977, thus reducing the proposed figure for budget authority to \$112 billion and proposed spending figure to \$100.8 billion.

Even these cuts were far smaller than those hoped for by liberal Democrats, who until recently had been aiming at a figure as high as \$7 billion. Mr. Ford had pledged to veto any military budget bill that came to him with a reduction that sizable.

### Close to Goals

The actions of the two committees, though technically only tentative and subject to reversal, seemed almost certain to insure that Congress would ultimately approve appropriations for the military that would be quite close to Mr. Ford's goals.

This outcome appeared almost certain because it was in the two budget committees that congressional sentiment was strongest for reducing the President's requests.

The other committees with key roles in the formulation of the military budget—the Armed Services and Appropriations Committees in the House and Senate—had already indicated a disinclination to make major reductions from Mr. Ford's proposals. The debate in both budget committees indicated a strong sense of uneasiness in Congress over recent reports of considerable increases in Soviet military strength in relation to that of the United States.

Such issues as the victory in Angola of forces opposed by the United States, and the aid they received from Cuban military forces, seemed to be in the minds of the budget committees' members as they beat back attempts to force major cuts.

In both budget committees, an old coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats combined to carry the day against the liberal Democrats from the North and West in votes on different proposed levels for the military budget.

Disposition of the military budget brought the House committee close to the completion of its work on the spring "target" figures for the overall budget.

The Senate committee, which considered the military budget first, is just beginning its work.

The only major item that the House committee still has to deal with is the broad category of programs that come under the heading "income security," a classification that includes such programs as Social Security, unemployment compensation and veterans' benefits. It is the largest single item in the budget, with a recommended spending level of \$137.1 billion in Mr. Ford's budget.

So far, the House committee appears to be headed toward approval of a spending target of about \$413.5 billion, compared with Mr. Ford's recently revised total of \$395.8 billion.

**Four Given Life In San Francisco 'Zebra' Killings**

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31 (AP)—Four Black Muslims convicted of the so-called Zebra murders and assaults on whites that terrorized San Francisco during the winter of 1973-74 have been sentenced to life in prison.

"These were vicious and terrifying crimes," said Superior Court Judge Joseph K. Karsch as he imposed the maximum sentences.

The defendants, Larry Green, 23; J.C. Simon, 29; Manuel Moore, 31, and Jessie Lee Cooks, 30, were convicted of a series of random attacks on whites that became known as Zebra after the special frequency on police radios used in the hunt for the killers.

An eight-woman, four-man jury convicted the four March 13 on charges of murder, conspiracy, kidnapping, robbery, assault with a deadly weapon and illegal use of firearms.

The verdicts followed 3 1/2 days of deliberations, involving testimony from 181 witnesses about more than 20 Zebra attacks. The trial took 376 days and is believed to be the longest criminal proceeding ever in California.

### High Court Continues to Hear Arguments

## New Laws on Death Penalty Are Assailed

By John P. Mackenzie

WASHINGTON, March 31 (UPI)—Death-penalty laws enacted by several states since 1972 are just as discriminatory and work just as arbitrarily as those struck down four years ago, the Supreme Court was told yesterday.

Anthony Amsterdam, lawyer for four of six condemned murderers in cases before the court, said capital punishment is "so repugnant, so abhorrent" that the new laws have created loopholes to prevent the even-handed application of the death penalty.

Lawyers for Texas and Louisiana strongly disputed Mr. Amsterdam. They told the justices that their laws are fair and should be upheld as constitutional.

Texas Attorney General John Hill spoke of 22-year-old Jerry Jurek, one of the defendants, who strangled a 10-year-old girl after a rape attempt and threw her in the Guadalupe River, where she choked to death or drowned.

**Question on 'Means'**

"Do you mean to tell me that our people have no means of taking care of such a crime?" Mr. Hill asked.

The justices heard arguments, which resumed today, on whether new laws adopted by 34 states satisfy the objections raised by the court in its 5-4 decision in 1972 that existing state laws were arbitrary and, as administered, constituted cruel and unusual punishment.

A survey by United Press International showed 537 death-row inmates in 30 states. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's Legal Defense Fund, which represents most of the condemned prisoners, estimated that 488 persons are currently under death sentences.

A further question, if the new laws are found defective, is whether the court will lay down guidelines for valid laws or whether it will hold that the death penalty, no matter how administered, violates the Eighth Amendment to the Constitution, which prohibits "cruel and unusual punishment."

**No Indication**

Justice John Stevens, the court's newest member, asked several questions during the hearing without indicating which way he leaned. He has replaced retired Justice William Douglas, who was part of the 1972 majority.

Justices Byron White and Potter Stewart, who cast votes with the majority in 1973 based on narrow legal grounds, were also noncommittal in remarks from the bench.

Justice Harry Blackmun, one of the four dissenters in 1972, took exception to part of Mr. Amsterdam's argument that the new laws were carefully hedged with "an elaborate minnowing process of selective screening" designed to make capital punishment as rare and unpredictable as before.

"You can't have been surprised at that," Justice Blackmun said.

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Justice Blackmun said, Louisiana juries are permitted to convict defendants of second-degree murder—thus avoiding the electric chair for defendants—even when evidence shows that the verdicts should be first-degree murder or acquittal.

Justice Stewart asked, "Doesn't your argument prove too much?" He said all criminal penalties contained elements of discretion.

"No," Mr. Amsterdam said, "our argument is essentially that death is different. If you do not accept that, we lose this case."



## 15 Faubourg Saint-Honoré

BEFORE going to Lanvin, you should know that it's not the kind of place you just breeze through.

The atmosphere that will envelop you, to say nothing of the styles and fabrics you'll find there, will make you want to take your time. Wood paneling, a delightful bird-cage elevator in pure art deco style, carpeted silence... you'll leave the hustle and bustle of the Faubourg behind as you come through the door.

**Take your time**

"This is very important," Monsieur Deschamps, the master tailor, once told me. "To dress someone according to his personality, his tastes and often even his position, you must know him fairly well."

The salons he shares with the shirt department on the first floor could well be those of an apartment. And the fabrics he'll start to bring out to you chat with him are not likely to leave you indifferent.

An hour will go by and you'll suddenly realize that Monsieur Deschamps has just suggested exactly what you've always wanted to wear. For his art and profession consist of determining exactly what cut, fabrics and color combinations best suit your physique, your needs and your personality.

**The privileged few**

Monsieur Van Hangel, the master shirtmaker, shares with Monsieur Deschamps this care in creating a very personal style for each of his clients. He can offer you a choice of hundreds of fabrics which he selects each year from among the finest in the world.

Having your clothes made at Lanvin is also indulging yourself in exceptional luxury. There's no secret to it.

Everything depends on precise cutting and perfect finishing. You need only glance into the workshops to understand. Cutters, piecers, finishers and more than forty seamstresses are at work.

It takes them nearly one hundred hours to produce a single suit, and fifteen hours to make a shirt. Everything is hand sewn after having been carefully cut

from individualized paper patterns that are subsequently filed in each client's personal dossier.

In a so-called age of mass consumption, you'll discover here a different way of looking at things.

Consider, for example, the fact that Lanvin has a special department where you can periodically have a lining changed, buttonholes restitched, or whatever is needed to make a suit look and feel like new.

"For it's undeniable," says Monsieur Deschamps, "that the comfort and quality of certain garments make you want to keep them a long time, as you would a Rolls Royce."

As you descend to the ground floor, you'll find it difficult not to linger here also.

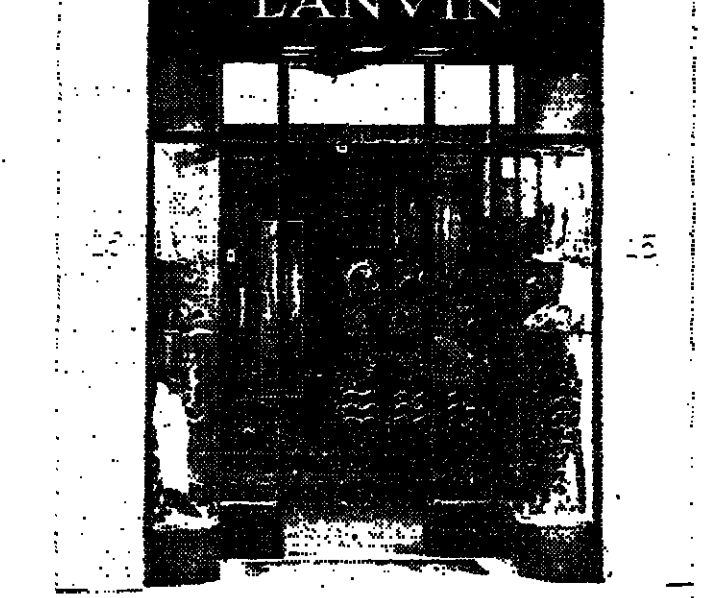
You'll find neckties specially designed by the Lanvin stylists and produced in such small quantities that, in many cases, if you bought just two or three of the same style, you would be

the only person in the world to own it. You'll also find sweaters in cashmere and silk, and embroidered lisle socks.

**The ultimate in elegance**

If you truly appreciate elegance at its most discreet, ask to see the handkerchiefs. Lanvin is undoubtedly one of the few remaining places where craftsmanship and elegance go hand in hand.

In fact, as you leave 15 Faubourg Saint-Honoré, you'll find yourself thinking that you could fill all your clothing needs at Lanvin. Where else could you find at the same address a tailor, a shirt maker and stylists, each with a department which could alone have created a worldwide reputation? How, does one become an habitué of Lanvin? Through exacting taste, a desire to simplify your life or to become one of the privileged few... sometimes all three. It depends on the individual. G.L.



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National Airlines offers you nonstop flights from London to Miami with convenient same airline connections.



## No Risk to National Interest

## Levi Orders FBI to Destroy Tap File on Columnist Kraft

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, March 31 (UPI)—Attorney General Edward Levi has ordered the FBI to destroy all its records of what was learned from electronic and physical surveillance in 1969 of syndicated newspaper columnist Joseph Kraft.

In a letter to Mr. Kraft's attorney, Mr. Levi said that the 115-document file on the columnist "did not indicate that Mr. Kraft's activities posed any risk to the national interest." Mr. Kraft said that he was satisfied by the attorney general's action and was no longer considering filing suit because of the surveillance ordered by the administration of former President Richard Nixon.

The Kraft file contained "all kinds of inaccuracies," including identification of French statesman Jean Monnet, as a woman, according to informed sources.

"Most of what came back was gossip," a source said. The file contained transcriptions of conversations overheard on a bug placed in Mr. Kraft's Paris hotel for four or five days in June, 1969, and a summary of those conversations in a letter sent by the late FBI director J. Edgar Hoover to White House counsel John Ehrlichman in July, 1969.

## Mostly Gossip

A second letter, from former assistant FBI director William Sullivan to Ehrlichman in November, 1969, summarized a physical surveillance of Mr. Kraft in Washington that Ehrlichman had requested. It also contained mostly gossip, including such news as that Mr. Kraft had met with the Polish ambassador, according to informed sources.

According to court and congressional records, Ehrlichman ordered White House staffers to tap Mr. Kraft's Washington home phone in late May, 1969, as part of a program to track news leaks from the National Security Council.

At about that time, Mr. Kraft had written a column summarizing Mr. Nixon's Vietnam peace efforts that referred to "secret hawks" in the White House. Earlier in May, the FBI, at Mr. Nixon's direction, had begun tapping the telephones of government aides and reporters whose names were supplied by Henry Kissinger, then head of

the National Security Council staff.

Mr. Kraft speculated in Senate testimony last year that his phone tap was not handled by the FBI in order to keep it secret from Mr. Kissinger, who was a friend.

A source said yesterday that Mr. Kraft's tap was undertaken to check whether Mr. Kissinger was a source of the leaks.

When the tap on Mr. Kraft's home phone showed that the columnist was out of town, it was removed.

## French Arrangement

Shortly thereafter, Mr. Sullivan went to Paris and arranged for the French security agency to bug Mr. Kraft's hotel room.

In the first week of November, 1969, Ehrlichman contacted Mr. Sullivan and asked that physical and electronic surveillance of Mr. Kraft be initiated in Washington. That request came at about the same time as the FBI concluded a two-month wiretap of television reporter Marvin Kalb.

The Kalb wiretap had been requested by Mr. Nixon through John Mitchell, attorney general at the time. Reports on it were to be sent to Ehrlichman.

In Mr. Kraft's case, the attorney general twice refused to approve the wiretap.

A report on the physical surveillance was sent to the White House before Mr. Hoover ended it after Mitchell failed to authorize a tap. After the surveillance was disclosed during Senate Watergate hearings, Mr. Kraft and his attorney entered into negotiations with a series of attorneys general, holding out the threat of a lawsuit if they were unable to learn the facts of the tap.

## A Lebanese Official

Slain in Colombia City  
BARRANQUILLA, Colombia, March 31 (AP)—Rames Saade, 60, the Lebanese consul here, was shot dead when he answered his door last night, police said.

The consul had received death threats because of his fundraising activities within the Lebanese community purportedly aimed at helping the victims of the Lebanese civil war.



PROF—Most of the time Kurt Hilleman of Iowa City, Iowa, is an automobile salesman, but he moonlights as an instructor of an eight-week course in the art of throwing a frisbee. The one-half-credit course, offered by the Physical Education Department of the University of Iowa, is quite popular.

Two other subjects of Nixon wiretaps, Morton Halperin and Anthony Lake, filed civil lawsuits against government officials seeking payments for damages. Yesterday, Mr. Kissinger gave a deposition in the Halperin case.

Public Guidelines  
Mr. Kraft, on the other hand, wanted no money but a public statement that the tap on him was improper, sealing or destruction of the records and establishment of published guidelines for national security wiretapping to prevent similar incidents.

In his letter to Mr. Kraft's lawyer, Lloyd Cutler, Mr. Levi wrote that he could not comment on the "legality of past conduct by former officials" but that under "current standards," Mr. Kraft "would not be authorized."

Last week, the Ford administration sent Congress a bill that would require court warrants for all national security electronic surveillance undertaken inside the United States.

In his letter, Mr. Levi wrote that "discovery of episodes such as (Mr. Kraft's) contributed in no small degree to the corrective measures now being put in place."

## Ford Sets Up Panel to Study Payoff Issues

Acts to Stem Bribes To Foreign Officials

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, March 31 (UPI)—President Ford today took the first step toward possible prevention of questionable overseas payoffs by U.S. corporations by creating a 10-member Cabinet-level task force to develop "clear, enforceable standards to prevent such questionable activities in the future." The task force is headed by Commerce Secretary Elliot Richardson.

"While the full dimensions of the situation are not known," the President said in a statement, "recent disclosures and allegations indicate that a substantial number of U.S. corporations have been involved in questionable payments to foreign officials, political organizations or business agents."

The Securities and Exchange Commission, which has been studying the matter, recently indicated that the number of U.S. firms previously checked or being investigated is "more than 85," the President said.

Mr. Ford asked the panel to seek views "of the broadest base of interested groups and individuals" and to report by Dec. 31. He directed the SEC to join the probe.

"Delicate Field"  
The task force, Mr. Ford said, will not undertake enforcement, "but will study the broad ramifications in this very delicate field." He noted that U.S. law does not prohibit payoffs by U.S. companies or individuals to foreign nationals or firms, although the payments might break laws of other nations.

But the President said criminal liability in the United States can stem from filing false statements with the Defense Department or other U.S. agencies.

Mr. Ford said that, "beyond moral concerns," there are some areas in which the subject of payoffs is of interest under current law. Among them were:

- International implications involving foreign payments which affect U.S. foreign policy.
- Possible anti-trust violations involving possible use of payoffs to cut down domestic competition.
- Whether any payoffs are listed in corporate reports required by the government.



Falling skier and flying sunglasses at Aspen, Colo.

## Indian State Assembly Receives Bill on Compulsory Sterilization

NEW DELHI, March 31 (AP).

The government of Maharashtra State introduced a bill yesterday ordering most couples with three or more children to undergo sterilization or face two years in jail.

The bill, which could force a million sterilizations in the state in the next year, was the first of several sterilization-incentive

measures expected to come before state assemblies this year.

The state measures are being drawn up in response to a campaign by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's federal government to prevent this nation of 800 million persons from growing to 1 billion by 1990.

The goal of the federal government, which funds most of India's state-administered family planning programs, is to lower the current birth rate of 37 per thousand persons by 1 per cent during each of the next five years.

Maharashtra has already adopted measures denying loans, free medical care, maternity leave and government housing to couples who do not restrict their families to three children or to their present size if they have more than three.

## Snowdon Photos Slashed in Sydney

SYDNEY, March 31 (UPI)—Police today seized an unidentified man who slashed two pictures in Lord Snowdon's photographic exhibit here and later allegedly slashed the throat of a security guard.

Police said the man, who was not identified, started a crowd of spectators when he produced a pocket knife and slashed the photographs—one of actress Elizabeth Taylor—before running from the building, chased by a security guard.

Seized by the guard in the center of the city, the man attacked him, cutting his throat, police said. Police in a passing patrol car stopped and arrested him. The guard was taken to a hospital, where he was reported to be in satisfactory condition.

## Police in Sydney Hold 16 in Protest Over Rockefeller

SYDNEY, March 31 (AP)—At least 16 persons were arrested in a demonstration against Vice-President Rockefeller today, police reported.

Police fought for 10 minutes with about 200 of the 600 demonstrators as they marched toward the Wentworth Hotel, where Mr. Rockefeller and his wife are staying. Some of the protesters threw stones at police and other broke flagpoles and used them as weapons.

In Canberra yesterday, Mr. Rockefeller dodged a confrontation with 300 chanting demonstrators by leaving the U.S. Embassy through a rear door to attend a dinner at the residence of Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser.

After the dinner, anti-U.S. demonstrators and police scuffled outside the Prime Minister's residence, and three persons were arrested.

Mr. Rockefeller had a lively exchange with a demonstrator after placing a wreath at the Australian War Memorial earlier yesterday.

"What about Vietnam, Rockefeller? What about Africa?" the young man shouted. The Vice-President, cutting his throat, who appeared to be about 18, and said: "Forget the past and let's look to the future."

The protester yelled: "Rockefeller, the world's richest murderer!" Secret Service men ushered the Vice-President into his limousine as protesters applauded Mr. Rockefeller. One shouted to the youth: "Shut your mouth!"

## U.S. Fines Airlines Over Rebates on Pacific Charges

WASHINGTON, March 31 (UPI)—Thirteen airlines have pleaded no contest to criminal charges of making illegal rebates for passengers and freight flown across the Pacific. They were assessed fines that ranged up to \$20,000.

A criminal information filed in U.S. District Court in San Francisco following a grand-jury investigation charged the airlines with conspiring to evade statutes prohibiting rebates. It charged schemes involving passengers included:

- Selling tickets at special rates for youths and students, or low fares to persons not eligible for the special rates.
- Circumventing the government's provisions for minimum and maximum durations of the round trips.
- Carrying groups of charter passengers on scheduled flights at charter-flight rates.

- Making payments of up to 50 per cent as "commissions" to travel agents, knowing the agents would use part of the money to make illegal rebates.
- Allowing advances of "credit" to customers, knowing the credit amounts would not be repaid.

The airlines named were Air New Zealand, Air Siam, Canadian Pacific, China Airlines, Japan Airlines, Korean Air Lines, Northwest Airlines, Pan American World Airways, Philippine Air Lines, Qantas Airways, the Flying Tiger Line, Union de Transports Aeriens of France and Varig of Brazil.

## Future Needs Debated

## Bangladesh Starvation Over, Grain Rotting in Warehouses

By Lewis M. Simons

DACCA, March 31 (UPI)—Starvation has stopped eating Bangladesh, and grain is rotting in warehouses. Now a debate has begun here over whether the United States and several other Western nations should continue providing vast amounts of surplus food to this country.

No one believes that the relatively fat period that began with last year's excellent rice harvest will necessarily last. But the debate centers on the little-known fact that the millions of tons of grain poured into Bangladesh in the four years since its birth have done far more to prop up the tottering national budget than to feed the starving.

"The world believes that all those ships carrying all that grain were quite literally saving the lives of the starving multitudes," a food specialist with the United Nations observed. "In fact, grain imports from the United States, Canada, Australia and the Common Market have generated 55 per cent of the national budget."

While this procedure was accepted during recurring years of famine, representatives of donor countries, UN organizations and major voluntary agencies have now begun to question its validity.

Other kinds of aid  
Those who argue against continuing large-scale imports—and they include some members of the U.S. Agency for International Development staff in Dhacca, as well as some officials of the Bangladesh Agriculture Ministry—contend that the grain should be replaced by shipments of fertilizer, seed and machines.

Those who argue for the imports—among them U.S. Agriculture Department representatives and Bangladesh Food Ministry officials—say that the last harvest was not as good as it appeared and that the next one could be a flop.

They also point out that the United States has made two loans of \$25 million each for agricultural aid in the last two years. "This country can't absorb any more fertilizer and seed," said a U.S. source.

An AID staffer privately summed up the problem: "Unfortunately aid is measured in Washington in terms of disbursement and not development. If it was the other way around, we'd quit dumping our surplus in Bangladesh and concentrate seriously on helping them become self-sufficient."

## Sudden Collapse

On the other hand, even experts sharing this view admit that if the crops provided by food imports were suddenly kicked away, the Bangladesh economy, such as it is, would collapse overnight.

The imports generate tax, the local currency, by being sold in government ration shops. This food is not bought by the very poor, who require it for survival, but by civil servants, police and lower-middle-class families in the major towns and cities.

Last year Bangladesh received 2.9 million tons of grain, about half of it under the U.S. Food for Peace program. This year, following a record 7.5-million-ton rice harvest in December, the aid figure has dropped to 1.3 million tons.

The continuation of imports and heavy government procurement of the local crop has filled the country's warehouses to overflowing. "In sum," said an expert, "there's 1.1 million tons of grain in 300,000 tons worth of storage space."

Because much of this space is in makeshift buildings or under no cover at all, as much as 200,000 tons reportedly has rotted in the hot, humid weather or has been infested by insects.

Appeal for More  
Yet the government, backed by the World Bank, has recently appealed to the United States and other major donors for 250,000 more tons by June 30.

According to a highly informed source, the Food Ministry, which is in charge of the import program, has judged it for survival to show less grain in warehouses and more in the ration system than actually is the case. The object is to impress a meeting of Western governments scheduled for this May in Paris of Bangladesh.

## Rube Bloom, 73, Songwriter, Dies

NEW YORK, March 31 (UPI)—Rube Bloom, 73, a jazz pianist and songwriter who wrote "Give Me the Simple Life" and the music for "Poodle Dog," was found dead yesterday in his hotel room.

Mr. Bloom, who also wrote "Don't Worry 'Bout Me," made recordings with Red Nichols, to call Ruth Ewing and cornetist Bix Beiderbecke in the 1930s. He also made records with his own group, Rube Bloom and the Baguette, as well as with Ethel Waters and jazz vocalist Charlie Ventura.

In 1940, he wrote "Poodle Dog" with lyricist Johnny Mercer.

## Libya Ousts 8 Tunisians

TRIPOLI, Libya, March 31 (AP)—Eight Tunisian diplomats have been expelled from Libya as persons non grata following Tunisia's ouster of eight Libyan diplomats on the same basis, the United Arab Republic News Agency reported today.

gladest's continuing need for help.

The government is also expected to ask the United States to allow it to sell excess hollow wheat husks as animal fodder abroad, something that is forbidden by U.S. legislation, and to ask for \$65 million to build new warehouses.

One way to get Bangladesh into a self-sufficient position is to help its farmers produce not just enough to feed the 80-million population, but to export as well.

"If we concentrate on providing them with seed and fertilizer instead of grain and re-establish the old irrigation and drainage systems, there's no reason why this country couldn't become one of Asia's major ricebowls," said a highly experienced UN specialist. "The problem is that it's much easier to absorb food donations forever than it is to take care of yourself."

## 35-Nation Panel Is Weighing Aid To Mozambique

LONDON, March 31 (UPI)—The 35-nation Commonwealth Sanctions Committee today recommended swift aid to Mozambique to compensate for losses suffered as a result of closing its border with Rhodesia and imposing economic sanctions on the breakaway former British colony.

Commonwealth Secretary General Shridath Ramphal, of Guyana, who visited Mozambique recently on behalf of the international organization, told the committee that the \$57 million recently requested by the government of President Samora Machel "represents only a modest initial aid."

A statement said the committee called on Commonwealth member countries to indicate quickly what sort of bilateral technical and economic aid they can offer Mozambique. It also recommended that the Commonwealth as a whole make an immediate joint contribution to United Nations aid to Mozambique.

The British Foreign Office said Minister of State David Ennals will probably visit Mozambique this weekend for further aid talks with the government there.

## Canada Planning Swine-Flu Shots For 10 Million

OTTAWA, March 31 (UPI)—Health Minister Marc Lalonde said yesterday that the government has decided to vaccinate 10 million Canadians against the deadly swine flu over a three-month period beginning in September.

Mr. Lalonde said vaccinations would be made selectively to high-risk groups such as the aged, diabetics and heart patients.

The minister said he could give no figure on costs of the program. He said each dose would cost around 60 cents and the amount of the vaccination would depend on how the program was administered—a matter still needs to be worked out. The U.S. plans an immunization program expected to cost more than \$135 million.

## Hatch Act Reform Passed by House

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—The House yesterday approved a measure allowing government employees to participate in partisan political activities and to immediately afterward scheduled to vote on a bill to restore the Federal Election Commission's power to disburse public funds for presidential campaigns.

By a 241-164 vote, the House sent to the Senate the controversial measure to amend the 1946 Hatch Act, which sharply limits political activity by the nation's 2.8 million federal employees.

The vote was less than the two-thirds needed to override a veto. Republican leader John Rhodes of Arizona told the House that President Ford would veto the measure.

## Clerides Returns To Cypriot Talks

NICOSIA, March 31 (UPI)—Chief Greek-Cypriot negotiator Glafos Clerides, who walked out of a meeting yesterday deciding he would have "nothing more to do with intercommunal talks," arrived on schedule today for a meeting with his Turkish-Cypriot counterpart.

His appearance dispelled fears the second-ranking Greek-Cypriot politician was resigning for the fourth time in three years after his talkback late last night from a stormy meeting chaired by Archbishop Makarios.

UN representative Javier Perez de Cuellar attended the talks mainly on the question of persons still missing after the 1974 Greek-led coup and Turkish invasion and on educational and other problems for the Greek Cypriots living in the Turkish-occupied areas in the north.

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# Rio de Janeiro—Where Youth and Beauty Are the Surgeon's Business

By Jonathan Kandell

RIO DE JANEIRO (UPI)—If anyone wants to buy fine plastic surgery, he goes to Cacho-Oliveira, a leading surgeon here, recently noted. "If he wants the best, he goes to Cacho. But everybody knows that for plastic surgery you come to a Brazilian."

The statement might sound somewhat self-serving, but in fact, Rio de Janeiro has emerged as the plastic surgery capital of the world.

There are more than 500 Brazilian doctors specializing in aesthetic surgery, and most of them are concentrated here.

About 20,000 plastic surgery operations are believed to be per-

formed in Rio every year. At the most lavish private clinics, buxom women wait in waiting rooms decorated with neo-Renaissance sculptures and wined to the sound of baroque music.

Plastic surgeons here consider it a safe bet that just about any Brazilian woman past 30 and active in upper-class social functions has undergone some form of aesthetic surgery. And in recent years about 30 per cent of such operations have been performed on middle-aged men.

"The fact that so many people are waiting around most of the time wearing only a bathing suit or skimpy, informal clothing tends to emphasize the importance of youthful, beautiful looks," explained one of the leading surgeons, Pedro Valenti, a

boyish-looking 36 ("No, I have not undergone plastic surgery"). Dr. Valenti said he reached his conclusions on the popularity of aesthetic surgery by submitting questionnaires to many of the 7,000 patients he has attended during the last 12 years.

But a less scientific inquiry would probably yield similar explanations.

## Beauty Premium

Perhaps no other major city in the world puts as much premium on physical beauty as Rio. Within Brazil, Sao Paulo long ago snatched away Rio's claim to business leadership. And more than 15 years ago, the capital was transferred from here to Brasilia.

So Rio has been left with its beaches, a still growing reputa-

tion as the pleasure capital of the Americas, and the confidence that comes from the certain knowledge that any resident of Sao Paulo or Brasilia would give his or her eye-teeth to live in Ipanema.

Critics point out that for a city of more than four million people, Rio is notoriously lacking in cultural attractions, good cuisine or just general seriousness. But the disgruntled, well-to-do critic finds himself joining the wealthier Cariocas, as Rio natives are called, in their ritual sunbathing, beachside jogging and eventual visits to physical beauty and plastic surgery clinics.

There is little modesty involved in undergoing aesthetic surgery. At a recent high-society party,

the women gathered in a back room to admire the results of the hostess's breast and abdominal surgery.

## Social Note

A social column in one of the leading newspapers passed on a message to its readers from a leading socialite announcing that she had spent the four days of Carnival "recovering from a plastic surgery operation that has been widely acclaimed by her friends."

Little wonder then that the leading plastic surgeons are accorded superstar status in the Rio social circuit. Their pictures are repeatedly displayed alongside newspaper and magazine accounts of society gatherings. Commentators describing well-known beau-

ties often refer to the "Pedro Valenti Look" or "Ivo Pitanguí Look," much the same way that their counterparts in Europe would talk about fashion design. With face-lifts costing up to \$3,000 and slimmer abdomens running above that, the best known plastic surgeons have become millionaires.

## Artists

Dr. Pitanguí, 51, the widely acknowledged dean of Brazilian plastic surgeons, maintains a house in the city, another one at a mountain resort to enjoy his pedigree race horses, and an island retreat where guests can land on a private airstrip and tool around with one of his several motorboats.

As they become more successful,

Rio's plastic surgeons sometimes tend to see themselves more as artists than as doctors.

"I feel I should spend as much time with a patient as a painter would with a painting, or a sculptor with a statue," Dr. Valenti said. "So nowadays I only operate on two people a day."

According to Dr. Pitanguí, "People today pick a plastic surgeon like they used to choose a painter during the Renaissance."

Dr. Pitanguí was recently made president of Rio's Museum of Modern Art, causing one critic to remark that the appointment was "perhaps as prestigious for the museum as it was for him."

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# When a Rich Japanese Woman Minds the Family 'Store'

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, March 31 (UPI)—French businessmen consider Kuniko Tsutsumi one of the most important Japanese in Paris. She is also known and appreciated for what she has done for the French image in Tokyo.

Mrs. Tsutsumi talks about the family's empire—Seibu—in polite understatement. After putting in 14 hours at the office, she makes such remarks as: "The most important thing is to remain a woman. After work, you have to get dressed up, coiffed. It's easier for men."

In the evening Mrs. Tsutsumi may wear a white satin blouse and flowing pajamas, but the minute she launches into business talk, the image changes. She is president of the Seibu Retail Enterprises in Europe, which has a 13-billion-franc-a-year turnover.

The group represents only a third of the Tsutsumi empire. The other two-thirds involve heavier financial dealings such as railways, ski resorts and real estate. "Yes, we have a lot of firms," Mrs. Tsutsumi said, "but it would be in bad taste to list them all."

Company Properties. The company owns, among other things, 99 supermarkets, the Seibu department stores (with 15 branches) and "one, two, three, no, four shopping centers," she said.

The section that Mrs. Tsutsumi, who is in her early 40s, heads

is involved in what she describes as "services." That means department stores, which she supplies with everything from clothing to furniture and lately casinos and recreational centers in France. She is also manager of the art magazine L'ŒIL, owned by Seibu.

Two years ago, she opened a hotel complex in Barcarès in the south of France (and near the Spanish border) with a casino on a boat, the Lydia. She is now working on a casino in Trouville and building a hotel nearby.

The fortune, she said, started with her father, Yasuhiro Tsutsumi. "He was 18 when he came to Tokyo," she said. He was from a provincial town. "He started with little money. So he was a man a little exceptional. He was always in politics. At the end, he was president of the parliament," she said.

## Needed Sons

"Of course, he needed sons, lots of sons. He told my mother: 'One son is not enough.' So I have one brother and three half-brothers. He was very upset that I was a girl. He told me, 'Had you been a boy, it would have helped greatly,' she said.

"Then he wanted to give me an impossible husband. So I fled to France."

That was 18 years ago. In the meantime, she met and married (and is now becoming divorced from) Gilles Néret, who later worked as a director of L'ŒIL and worked with Seibu in its fine-arts sector.

"He helped me a great deal,"



Kuniko Tsutsumi places her bet in the family casino in the south of France.

she said. "I had never worked. I wanted to be a novelist. It was very, very hard. My brother, who succeeded my father in 1965, told me in 1962:

"Instead of banging your head against the wall with your writing, why don't you help me set up in Paris by buying an office." And so she did, introducing

30 top Paris fashion names such as Hermès and Saint Laurent to Japanese shoppers. Japan was well into its economic boom then. "My brother told me: 'We're going to need luxury goods, so go at it.'"

Today, besides Lapidus, Pireaud, Hentier and Hermès, she handles the whole Saint Laurent production—couture, ready-to-wear and all his licenses, from sunglasses to house linens, in Japan. "Saint Laurent is a perfectionist," she said. "He keeps us very busy because he will double check everything, a shade of red, the weight of a fabric. But the results are perfect. You'd never know it's made in Japan."

Mrs. Tsutsumi said that she had not had an easy time because in Japan business is controlled by men. "I don't know if you realize what it means to try to convince Japanese businessmen. They're so uptight, they dress so stiffly, they drink sake, they live a very Japanese life. Women are given no responsibilities. I tried to get some women into jobs. It was very hard but now I have a few women buyers for lingerie and baby clothes."

Although she covers the fashion scene in Italy (where she buys Missoni) and England (with Zandra Rhodes), Mrs. Tsutsumi says that "as I live in France, I'm prejudiced."

In order to upgrade the Seibu image, Mrs. Tsutsumi also introduced food (including snails), art, jewelry, antiques and even French cars to Japan.

But the fun of that job is wearing off now and she has switched to the hotel side of the business. "I hate routine," she said.

With all that, Mrs. Tsutsumi is not quite happy with the business side of her life. When she has a few minutes, she goes back to writing and does interviews for women's magazines. "I have interviewed Gianni Agnelli and actor Jean-Louis Trintignant," she said. "I love to do interviews with prominent men because it gives me a pretext to meet them and see what makes them run."

## Venice Biennale Announces Plans But Lacks Funds

VENICE, March 31 (AP)—The Venice Biennale, the state-run agency which sponsors cultural and artistic activities here, has launched a wide-ranging program for 1976, its president said.

But implementation of much of the program was in doubt over lack of funds.

Four bills for the allocation of special funds to promote tourism to the city have been pending before Parliament for nearly a year, but no action has been taken on them.

As a result of its financial troubles, tourism has been declining in Venice. The city has been denied authorization to build a port for yachts and private motorboats, which have been going elsewhere.

# WAVERLEY ROOT: It Smells Like Sewage, Tastes Like Cheese

A TASTE and smell like sewage, the description given by an ordinarily reliable English reference book, hardly seems compatible with the often reiterated statement that the durian is one of the most delicious of tropical

fruits. The English authority seems to be in a minority of one about the taste, but it has support about the smell. Despite it, the fruit is appreciated not only by the natives of the regions where it grows, but even by Westerners hardy enough to have conquered the disgust which the odor frequently provokes.

The novice curious to explore the well-protected exquisites of the durian might succeed in crossing the small barrier by standing under a durian tree and falling upon a fruit the moment it is picked, which is when the odor is faintest. It quickly begins to gain intensity, which might suggest that putrefaction sets in immediately; but the fruit, whatever its fragrance, is not in fact yet rotting. However it does have to be eaten quite fresh, for it spoils quickly. This helps account for the fact that no attempt has ever been made to export it, and the odor is no doubt responsible for a lack of foreign demand. The tree is not even transplanted in other tropical areas, so far as I know, except in Malaysia, where it is called the *durian* and is eaten only sparingly.

The combination of putrid odor with appreciated taste infallibly suggests the parallel case of some cheeses, and indeed the durian belongs to the family of Bombacaceae, which the French call *fromagers*, cheesemongers, while

the durian has also been referred to in English as the cheese which grows on trees. One durian fancier has described its flavor as "like a robust over-ripe Roquefort" and another as "very complex, recalling at the same time cream and vegetables" (type of vegetables not specified). However it is attempted to describe it, it is evidently a disconcerting taste to encounter when you spoon up the pulp, whose appearance leads you to expect something like custard—more disconcerting even than when you taste the West Indian akee, which recalls scrambled eggs, a Bombacaceae too.

There are opinions about the smell less repugnant than the one which compares it with sewage, but not much. It has been called "fetid," or said to evoke putrid animal matter, or (the least repulsive) to suggest rotten onions. Never having been in durian country myself, I can neither confirm nor contradict any of these descriptions.

## Strange Inside

Durian country means primarily Malaysia, of which the tree (which, unexotically, looks something like an elm) is a native: "durian" is a Malay word. The fruit is picked from wild trees in the forests, or from isolated trees in private gardens, or from extensive durian plantations which

exist, besides Malaysia, in Sumatra, Java, the Celebes, the Moluccas and in parts of Thailand, India and the Philippines, where the tree is cultivated despite the wait of seven years before it produces its first fruit.

The durian itself looks strange enough to make up for the commonplace appearance of its tree. Universally described as round in defiance of the observable fact that it is oval, it is covered with short, stubby, extremely hard pyramid-shaped spikes set closely together over its whole surface. It ripens from brown to a dull yellow and is variously described as the size of (a) a small melon; (b) a large coconut; and (c) a soccer ball. These divergences presumably result from the fact that there are about a dozen species, the one oftenest eaten being *Durio zibethinus*, 6 to 8 inches in diameter, 5 to 8 pounds in weight.

Opened, the durian reveals a sticky cream-to-yellow colored pulp, which the botanist classifies as the seed covering; the seeds, the size of small chestnuts, are imbedded in the pulp of the five compartments into which the fruit is divided. Both are edible. It is the pulp about which aficionados rave, but the seeds can be roasted like chestnuts, and, indeed, taste like them. In Thailand, the pulp is cooked together with heavy cream, producing a

sort of marmalade which will keep for a year or more.

The penetrating and usually unwelcome odor of durians is so offensive to non-addicts that some Asiatic airlines forbid passengers to bring them aboard, while certain hotels, particularly those with air-conditioning,

which distributes smells equitably throughout the building, prohibit taking them into the rooms. Durian, like garlic, imparts its fragrance to the breath of those who indulge in it. The only way to protect yourself from a durian eater is to eat durian yourself.

(c) 1976 Waverley Root

## Most Catholics Back the Pope On Sex Conduct Code, Vatican Says

VATICAN CITY, March 31 (UPI)—Only a "small fringe" of the Catholic world has criticized the Vatican's declaration on sexual ethics and bishops have unanimously approved the document, *L'Osservatore Romano* said yesterday.

The Vatican newspaper devoted more than two pages to an article by two Vatican theologians reviewing and commenting on criticisms of the code of sexual conduct for Catholics issued Jan. 18.

Theologians Raimondo Spiazzi and Jan Visser discussed what they called "commensal reservations, arguments and, we frankly add, misunderstandings with which the document has been received by some sectors of public opinion, including certain groups of self-styled 'Catholics' and even 'theologians.'"

They said "the latter are a

small fringe of the Catholic world" that they hoped would be open to "reflection and conversion."

The theologians said that the declaration on sexual ethics had won "the unanimous consensus of the bishops, the authentic teachers of the Christian people," it condemned homosexuality, sex outside marriage and masturbation.

## Book Sale to Include Gutenberg Chapter

NEW YORK, March 31 (UPI)—The Book of Daniel from the Gutenberg Bible, the first book printed in movable type, and a first edition of Shakespeare's dramas will be sold here at auction April 7, it was announced yesterday by Sotheby Parke Bernet.

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## Issues '76: Energy

The term of the next president will in all likelihood bridge the transformation of this country from a carefree squanderer of energy, as it long has been, into an acutely energy-conscious society of the kind that rising costs and scarcity are forcing it to become.

Congress and the Ford administration have vast unfinished work in fashioning a coherent energy policy in the months before the election. The modest energy bill that finally emerged, after a full year of hauling and screaming, scarcely begins to address critical and specific issues involved in balancing the energy budget.

In the election campaign, however, the longer-term challenge should define the debate among the candidates. How is this far-reaching transformation of a social structure and ethic to be accomplished? Can the burdens and benefits be made to fall equitably across the whole population, or will some segments be squeezed for the enrichment of others? Will, indeed, the transformation proceed under measured policy direction or continue as before by default, by a haphazard interplay of the competing interests and values?

First priority in any long-range energy policy must go to conservation, to reducing the demand side of the energy equation by eliminating wasteful practices and improving the efficiency with which energy is produced, delivered and employed. Study after study has shown conservation of existing energy resources to be the most effective and readily available "new source" of supply to meet urgent needs.

Conserving energy, no less than the parallel means of expanding supply by increasing production, involves agonizing tradeoffs. Candidates like President Ford, who have relied primarily upon the price mechanism and theoretical free-market behavior to discourage consumption, offer a straightforward and blunt formula: If the price is higher, people will use less. But this policy forces hardships indiscriminately upon poorer segments of the population and restricts essential and socially beneficial consumption of energy as well as wasteful uses.

The alternative to the price mechanism is government direction—regulation, subsidies, controls. These techniques offer ways of distributing the burdens of scarcity where they can best be carried and of emphasizing the broad social interest in energy-related decisions as they are made. They also invite bureaucratic bungling, inefficiencies and loopholes from which the most nimble could benefit in more than fair share.

The obvious device that combines these

two alternatives is a high gasoline tax—politically unpopular and requiring rare courage from the candidate who dares to advocate it. The price would rise, with all the conservation inducements that would provide; the extra revenues would go, not to the oil companies, but to the U.S. Treasury, which could then pump them back into society through rebates to the low-income groups and to consumers most reliant upon gasoline for their livelihood, and also through some form of subsidies to energy producers and technologies showing most promise of national benefit.

Energy policy-making is plagued by the necessity, in the words of the Brookings Institution, "to sort out real from imaginary problems and real from imaginary choices." The choice between solar and nuclear power, for instance, is imaginary. Both can play their roles in supplying this country's energy; candidates may well differ on the relative reliance to be placed on each.

One of the most prevalent, but imaginary, policy problems is the one contained in the catch phrase, "ending reliance on imported oil." As a practical matter, there are virtually no energy experts who believe that total self-sufficiency is even possible for this country under existing technology; nor, weighing the economic, social and environmental costs involved in massive expansion of domestic energy supplies, is elimination of all oil imports necessarily desirable.

Instead of echoing the outmoded rhetoric of President Nixon's Project Independence, this country's next leaders would do far better to evolve specific programs for a Project Interdependence, in which oil producers and importers would share genuine mutual interest in long-term stability of contracts. Dependence on imports from unreliable foreign sources, however, remains a national danger; reducing that dependence is vital, and it will require a massive effort to get it down from the present 45 per cent even to one-third or less.

The literature of energy policy is full of catch phrases to trap the unwary and score debating points. Everyone involved can be eloquent about the need for sacrifices by everyone else. The policy leadership which this country needs for the years to come will have to make a convincing case to the electorate for sacrifices in an energy-conscious society. It would be the refusal to make those sacrifices, not the sacrifices themselves, that would inhibit growth in living standards and tarnish the quality of life for the nation and all its citizens.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Inside Cambodia

Cambodia's new "Constitution" and its "election" of a People's Representative Assembly are designed to convey the impression at home and abroad of a government of law. But they leave the country unchanged from the vast slave labor camp into which it has been shaped by its fanatical Communist leaders.

The countryside is in a state of "total mobilization," according to the first Western visitor since the Communist take-over last April. Sweden's ambassador to Peking, Everywhere he went he saw enormous numbers of armed youths guarding checkpoints in the countryside and on streets in the still largely deserted capital, Phnom Penh.

Masses of workers, 20,000 to 25,000 at a place, can be seen digging irrigation canals and building dams to create a water control system for rice cultivation. The visitors were given the impression that all this slavery was necessary to enable Cambodia to grow enough rice to feed itself. But Cambodia always produced a rice surplus for export before the war. It undoubtedly could do so again quickly if its peasants were not marshaled into huge collective farms by force, accompanied by the millions of urban dwellers forced at gunpoint on minutes' notice to leave homes and even hospital beds last April for the long, deadly trek to distant provinces.

Since then, new migrations rivaling the initial forced evacuation of Phnom Penh and other towns have seen hundreds of thousands of Cambodians moved from one part of the country to another, often on foot at gunpoint, principally into the sparsely populated northwestern area. As in the first migration, deaths in large numbers from hardships and disease have been reported.

Refugees say that few if any schools have reopened. They tell of mass executions and other reprisals against officials and soldiers of the former regime. Newspapers are virtually nonexistent, as is modern medicine. There appears to be little attempt to win over the population through persuasion, as in South Vietnam and Laos; the entire emphasis is on exhausting work on starvation diets under threat of punishment to keep the country cowed.

Cambodia's rulers tell visitors the original migration was designed to get urban dwellers into the countryside so they could be more easily fed. But there is evidence that there were bigger rice stocks in Phnom Penh than in the countryside and that the chief aim was to disperse the population to prevent any possibility of political organization or action.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk reportedly wept over these horrors when he was permitted to return to Cambodia. Time evidently has brought little improvement.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Arab Riots in Israel

The violence in Galilee should be a warning to Israel. For some time now a tragic situation has been developing. For almost two months in the occupied West Bank and for a month past in Galilee the scale of demonstrations and the consequent police repression have been mounting. The reasons have been varied and are now shown to be subjects of direct conflict between Arabs and Jews and not agitation from outside directed by the PLO as was at first alleged. How-

ever much Communist instigation may originally have been to blame, Arabs of all religious and political persuasions have now joined in the protest and they have carried with them the mayors of Arab towns.

If tempers are to be lowered and the demonstrations are to die away the Israeli government will have to risk some bold political moves. This can mean only a decision in principle that envisages Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank territory.

—From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

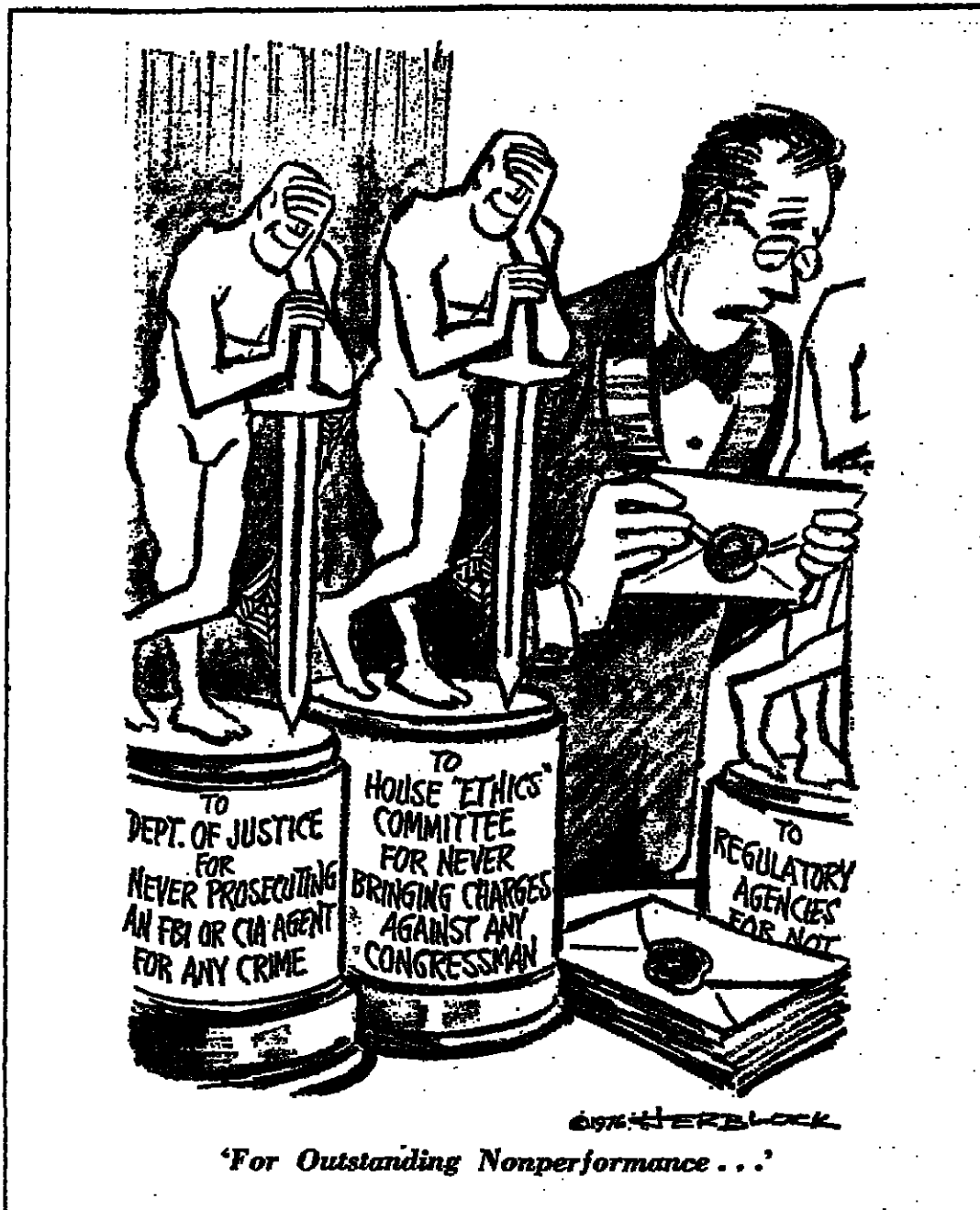
April 1, 1901

ST. PETERSBURG—A special commission, with the Grand Duke Michael Nikolaevich at its head, has been appointed by the czar to inquire into the recent revolutionary movement and the street riots. All the persons arrested in connection with these outbreaks will be interrogated in the presence of the Grand Duke, after which, by order of the Administrative Council, they will be banished for one year.

### Fifty Years Ago

April 1, 1926

PARIS—Versailles has just elected John D. Rockefeller Jr., a free citizen of the town. This brings an American millionaire into close historical relationship with Louis XIV, to whom the beauty of the palace and the city owes so much. It is largely through Mr. Rockefeller's gift of \$2 million that the marvelous chateau, the park and the statues will be kept in a state of repair.



## 'Why Make the Rubble Bounce?'

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—President Ford went to the Pentagon this week and issued one of those vague warnings to the Congress that make more votes than common sense.

"Since becoming President," he said, "I have submitted the two biggest defense budgets in peacetime history. I am deeply disturbed that some members of our own Congress, oblivious to the realities of today's world, now seek to make sizable reductions in the defense budget that I submitted for the coming year. There is no room for major reduction."

As a political defense against Ronald Reagan, who thinks he won the North Carolina primary election by calling for bigger defense budgets and tougher attitudes toward the Communists, and has carried this theme to the nation in a TV network broadcast, this was undoubtedly good politics, but as a policy for reducing the arms race and leaving enough money to deal with the economic security of the nation and the world, it leaves at least some "room" for discussion.

### Excessive

Ford has asked for spending authority of almost \$113 billion for the defense department in the fiscal year 1977. Some members of the Congress think this is a bit excessive. Rep. Brock Adams, D-Wash., the chairman of the House Budget Committee, has suggested that maybe the President's request could be cut by \$7 billion, but none of the leaders in either party is calling for a defense budget under \$100 billion.

Still, the President not only insists that there is "no room for major reduction," but threatens to veto any defense budget that does not meet his test of the security requirements of the nation.

"I want to serve notice today," he said, "that if the Congress sends me a defense budget that shortchanges the future safety of the American people, I will veto that defense bill, unprecedented though that may be."

This is really playing tennis with the net down. Nobody is suggesting that he should "short-change the future safety of the American people." The key figure in the defense budget question, Rep. George Mahon, D-Texas, chairman of the House Defense Appropriations Committee, agrees that this is no time for "drastic cuts" in Ford's defense budget, but that maybe there is "room" for reasonable reductions.

### Old Arguments

Not for the first time, Ford is going back to the old political arguments of the past. When he boasts of having submitted "the two biggest defense budgets in peacetime history," and denounces people in Congress for being "oblivious to the realities of today's world," he discloses his basic approach and philosophy to the world's problems.

Military power is his answer. "We're No. 1," is his slogan. This is what he learned on the Armed Services Committee in the House over the formative years of his political life and believes it today. The security of the nation, as he sees it, lies not in its internal economic and social strength, but in its military armaments and its potential armaments.

As a political campaign theme, particularly in the primaries against Reagan, this is hard to beat, but Reagan and Wallace are finished, even though they don't quite admit it, and the question now is what kind of policy Ford proposes for a world that is now half-starved and spending over \$300 billion a year

on military arms. "We're No. 1" is a good and valid slogan for the Indians basketball champions in Bloomington this week, but not for Washington.

While defending Ford's defense budget, put the problem in better perspective. "No responsible leader," he said the other day in Dallas, "should encourage the illusion that America can ever again recapture the strategic superiority of the early postwar period."

"In the '40s, we had a nuclear monopoly. In the '50s and early '60s, we had overwhelming preponderance... but today, when each side has thousands of launchers and many more warheads, a decisive or politically significant margin of superiority is out of reach."

"If one side expands or improves its forces, sooner or later the other side will balance the effort. The Soviet Union first developed the ICBM—we matched it. We

then added a lead in numbers of strategic missiles to the lead we already had in bombers—they caught up and surpassed us in missile numbers... The pattern is clear. No net advantage can long be preserved by either side."

This is "the reality of today's world"—this and the economic and social turmoil of the Western nations, including our own. Ford is asking us to believe that our security lies in the defense budget—in his defense budget, with "no room" for major cuts. It is a popular argument, and therefore "good politics," but as a policy for the rest of the '70s and the beginning of the '80s, it could be a disaster.

Winston Churchill, as usual, had the right phrase for the problem. Once both sides had enough nuclear weapons to destroy the human race, he thought this was about enough. Why add more? he asked. "Why make the rubble bounce?"

## The Road to Ruin?

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON.—Because it is the whitest book in English, and because 1976 is its bicentennial (and a year when wit is especially welcome), many people are reading Edward Gibbon's "The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Readers are brooding about what, if any, evidence suggests that the U.S. republic is on Rome's road to ruin.

Well, there is good news, of sorts. We are not threatened by the wreck of Rome. Gibbon was nothing if not blunt about the moral of his story: "I have described the triumph of barbarism and religion."

It was as he "sat musing amid the ruins of the Capitol, while the banished Roman was singing woe in the Temple of Jupiter, that the idea of writing the decline and fall of the city first started to his mind."

Through the years of scribble, scribble, scribble, Gibbon developed his indictment of the religion of those times. Consequently, the modern reader, a pious and humble religionist, justly indignantly itself into the minds of men.

### Rest Easy

So, gentle reader, rest easy. Our republic seems safe from the terminal sickness of Rome. There is no immediate danger of a volcanic eruption of Christianity.

But some frightened scribbles on the watchtowers of civilization, scanning the horizon, have espied a cloud that is now slightly larger than a man's hand, and is bearing down on us, fast. The problem, put plainly, is that Jimmy Carter believes in God.

No, on second thought, let me amend that statement of the problem. After all, every politician believes in God, or at least in the currency, which is close enough. On every dime, right below the White House, it says: "In God We Trust." The special problem with Carter, according to those who think it is a problem, is that he has the disconcerting habit of letting his religion affect his behavior. For example, he prays in

church, and even at home and while campaigning, for Pete's sake.

What is (I suspect) even more disconcerting to the disconcerted is that he prays, he says, "about 25 times a day, maybe more"—whenever, you might say, the spirit moves him. This is probably why Stuart Spencer, a Ford campaign aide not previously known for his theological interests, announced that Carter is a "fundamentalist." The burden of campaign duties prevented Spencer from elaborating on this insight, but evidently he thinks "fundamentalism" is not a virtue.

Carter's praying, church-going, and religious feeling, antedate his presidential ambitions. That is why some people suspect that he is guilty of sincerity. This apparently is disconcerting to some people, including many of the people "progressives," they are called this spring, who claim loudly and often that Carter "doesn't believe anything."

### Fundamentalism

To give the disconcerted perhaps more than their due, let us assume that they fear what Gibbon lamented: a religious enthusiasm that is, they feel, inconsistent with intellectual seriousness and emotional balance.

But it is not clear why, in this most bloody century, drenched with secular fanaticisms, Christianity seems like a clear and present danger.

Perhaps Carter's religious fervor disturbs some people because they are comfortable only with politicians who have no spiritual processes more complex than calculation—politicians who can be trusted to obey the First Commandment (revised): Thou shalt worship might and the Gallup Poll.

Seven years ago candidate John Kennedy's Catholicism was an issue. The issue, supposedly, was his potentially "divided loyalty." The fear was that Kennedy's loyalty would be divided between the national interest and the temporal and spiritual claims of the Catholic Church.

This week's Newsweek magazine contains a report accurately labeled "Carter and the God Issue." The "God issue" is real, and it is, I suspect, this. There is something vaguely disturbing about a politician who might occasionally doubt the axiom, For Pious, For Del ("The voice of the people is the voice of God").

## The Conspiracy Theory And E. Europe Policy

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON.—Henry Kissinger's denial of any intention to sell Eastern Europe down the river in exchange for Soviet concessions elsewhere will not end the matter. The United States, it is suspected in some quarters, has intimated to the Kremlin that it would make no trouble for it in Eastern Europe, provided that the Soviet Union would restrain its appetite in Western Europe and farther afield, as in Africa, for instance.

Kissinger claims that his associate, Helmut Sonnenfeldt, whose remarks have given rise to these suspicions, has been misquoted, misrepresented, misunderstood—and that he did not say it anyway. Or, as they say in Eastern Europe, it happened a long time ago, and it's not true anyway.

The draft of Sonnenfeldt's remarks, made at a meeting of U.S. ambassadors in December, and reported last week by columnist Rowland Evans and Robert Novak (JET, March 23) was that the United States should work for a more "organic" relationship between Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, a relationship which would entail the acceptance of the Soviet role in the region. On the face of it, this would amount to no more than the recognition of the realities of power.

### Out of Context

But Mr. Kissinger says that the account of Sonnenfeldt's remarks sent to the State Department from London, where they were made, was inaccurate. He claims that these misreported remarks were then quoted out of context. And he concedes that the word, "organic," was badly chosen. Sonnenfeldt, he said, had indeed spoken of a more organic relationship, but what he really had in mind was "a more historic relationship."

By this Kissinger evidently means that the relationship should revert to what it was before World War II, when the Soviet Union did not control East European neighbors. His critics claim that the original remarks were intended to convey the opposite, that is, that East Europe should accept Soviet control.

But the "organic" relationship of which Sonnenfeldt spoke is certainly a notion with which some U.S. policy planners have played at various times. They have viewed the postwar relationship as "unnatural"—also a word used by Sonnenfeldt—in that Soviet domination, imposed by force, is a source of the tension which snaps every now and again, as it did in Hungary in 1956 and in Czechoslovakia in 1968.

They would have preferred a more settled relationship which would, on the one hand, recognize the Soviet Union's special role in the area, and on the other, would give the East European countries a greater degree of independence. If the Kremlin felt less threatened, the argument runs, it would not need to control the East Europeans so tightly.

This, they have reasoned, would contribute to the general lessening of East-West tensions, and could in turn make the Kremlin more receptive to Western proposals, on a wide range of issues, from European disarmament to strategic arms reductions, to mention only two which are closely connected.

The search for a more accommodating relationship between the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe could thus be seen as part of Kissinger's grand design. But some elements of it were present in U.S. policy long before Kissinger. The United States intervened neither in Hungary nor in Czechoslovakia. The man who played a key role in shaping U.S. policy toward the

Soviet Union in the 1950s, Ambassador to Moscow Llewellyn Thompson, used to argue that Washington should treat Eastern Europe as a Soviet sphere of influence. He believed that U.S. initiatives in Eastern Europe should be discussed with the Kremlin, and he expected that the Kremlin would respond by paying heed to U.S. interests elsewhere. It is ironic that one man at the State Department who objected to this at the time was Sonnenfeldt.

But the issue is not what Sonnenfeldt believed, nor even what he said in London. The issue is what the administration will do. The answer is that, in an election year, it will do nothing to upset the 5 million or so East European "ethnics" whose representatives are already demanding Sonnenfeldt's head. Nor will the doubts issued by Kissinger satisfy his own critics. Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., has already protested at the Sonnenfeldt "outrage," and he can hardly be expected to forgo the political capital to be made from it.

For the long term, however, the questions raised by Sonnenfeldt are very real. The United States has come a long way from the policy of "rolling back" the Soviet Union to its old frontiers advocated by John Foster Dulles in the early 1950s. Kissinger insists in explaining Sonnenfeldt's remarks that the United States now wants to encourage the desire of East Europeans for greater autonomy and independence "as responsibly as possible."

But the amount of energy which is put into encouraging East European independence has not always been the same, even under Kissinger. The more effort the United States puts into it, the less happy the Kremlin is. It therefore stands to reason that if the United States should push for a more "organic" relationship with Moscow, it might be willing to let Washington a good turn elsewhere.

Hence the suspicion, reported from Eastern Europe, that Sonnenfeldt's remarks were intended as a signal to the Kremlin, and that they were deliberately leaked in Washington to see what Soviet reaction they might elicit.

### Election Year

The conspiracy theory of diplomacy has its attractions. It takes no account of the realities, and complexities, of Washington in an election year. If there was a conspiracy to leak the Sonnenfeldt remarks, it was devised not by Kissinger, but against either him or Sonnenfeldt, as is obvious in Washington, even if some foreign observers are inclined to look for more elaborate explanations.

Nor does everything in Washington have a strictly political explanation. Personality conflicts and the intrigues to which they give rise can play no less a role here than they do in Moscow, as Sonnenfeldt, who was once the State Department's Kremlinologist, would readily recognize. Some officials maintain that Sonnenfeldt has a hard, abrasive personality which has made him many enemies both inside the State Department and outside. They say that he is arrogant and inconsiderate of other people's feelings, and that there must be a good many officials around town who would be glad to have an opportunity to stick a knife into him—a paper knife, of course.

There are harsh things to say of a man as brilliant as Sonnenfeldt, but they are relevant to the imbrolio in which he has found himself. So many people now say, "It serves him right," or words to that effect, that it is conceivable that at least one person may have deliberately leaked the document in order to embarrass him. It could be as simple as that.

## Letters

### Two-Tier NATO

One would hope that the weekly warnings out of Washington concerning the changes in relations which would result if the Communists overthrew the government in France or Italy have their basis in confidential information not available to the ordinary viewer.

With the Soviet Union thundering on the left against the social-democratic reform of the Italian and French Communist parties and the United States firing off thunderbolts from the right, the Italian and French will unquestionably follow native instincts and move in the direction which best suits their strictly domestic tastes. At least in Italy's case, this may well mean Communists in the governing

coalition within a year. What can be done to keep the ensuing damage to NATO to a minimum?

Perhaps a two-tier NATO would serve to salvage the substructure, an inner group of members with full rights and obligations made up of unquestionably anti-Communist governments and a second group in which Communists participate in the government, but which nevertheless pledge to continue to provide vitally important logistic support to NATO (as, for example, the port of Naples). The second group would not be made privy to sensitive information nor to expected to participate in joint maneuvers, but would be depended on in case of emergency attacks.

An superfluous solution, but hell a leaf is still better than none.

THEODORE A. COHEN

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## Bid for Antar Is Under Way By Elf-Erap

State Group Already  
Owns Large Stake

PARIS, March 31 (AP-DJ).—The state-owned French petroleum group Elf-Erap made a bid today for the control of another petroleum group, Antar Petroles de l'Atlantique, involving an exchange of Erap debentures for Antar shares.

Erap is offering to exchange one 210-franc convertible debenture for every three Antar shares held. The debentures will carry a coupon of 5.56 per cent "equivalent to the highest payout made to Antar shareholders in the last 10 years," the companies said.

With some 6 million Antar shares outstanding, the offer would be worth some 410 million francs (about \$68 million). Antar shareholders may, if they so wish, transform the debentures into shares of 56.6 Nationale des Petroles d'Aquitaine (SNPA) on the basis of one SNPA share for two debentures.

This exchange offer will be open for a period of "at least" six months, starting July 1, 1976. This move is in view of the forthcoming merger of the Elf-Erap group and SNPA, which will give France a powerful group with worldwide activities in oil, gas, petrochemicals, non-ferrous metals and pharmaceuticals.

The merger was given the green light by the French government last January. Antar is 56 per cent owned by Societate, a holding company in which Erap controls 41 per cent of the capital, the state 10 per cent and the Total group 24 per cent. Societate of the United States holds 20 per cent and Societate Pechelbronn owns 5 per cent of Societate.

Trading in Antar shares was suspended March 24 by the Paris stockbrokers' association pending news of the financial operation. At that time, the shares were quoted at 49 francs.

The companies said that economic conditions in the French refining industry since the oil crisis resulted in Antar's passing the dividend payout for 1974 and will probably result in its taking the same course of action for 1975.

Antar had a balanced result for the 1974 financial year on a turnover of 5.3 billion francs. The first half of 1975 resulted in a 3-million-franc loss.

## Italian Collapse Seen by Agnelli

TRIESTE, Italy, March 31 (Reuters).—Italy's leading industrialist said today there could no longer be any doubt that the country was on the verge of collapse.

Giovanni Agnelli, chairman of Fiat and president of the Italian employers' federation, said that "the incapacity for recovery and the crisis of the lira indicate without possibility of doubt that the Italian system is on the verge of collapse."

Charging that international monetary authorities "lack of realism" contributed to the troubles, he said that "the habit of international monetary authorities of linking credit concessions to Italy with liquidity control measures is devoid of realism." Such measures have considerable negative effects on industry by increasing unit production costs and thus lead to higher unemployment, he said.

## Pending Abroad by U.S. Firms to Rise 2% in '76

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP).—Capital expenditures of foreign affiliates of U.S. corporations will total about \$27.1 billion in 1976, the Commerce Department estimated today.

This would amount to an increase of 2 per cent over such outlays in 1975, it said.

The increase is projected on the basis of a survey of U.S. companies last December and is "slightly lower" than the 12-per-cent increase forecast last June.

"The downward revision is due to a survey of U.S. companies last December and is 'slightly lower' than the 12-per-cent increase forecast last June."

The outlays in the Common market were projected by the department at \$9.5 billion in 1976, compared with about \$9.2 billion in 1975 and \$8.8 billion in 1974.

The outlays in industrialized nations will total about \$17.9 billion in 1976, compared with about \$17.5 billion in 1975 and \$17.1 billion in 1974.

By comparison, the U.S. affiliates of foreign firms spent about \$11.5 billion in 1975, or expanded outlays on a worldwide basis—per cent lower than in 1975.

## Pechiney Cuts Payout After Reporting a Loss

PARIS, March 31 (AP-DJ).—Pechiney-Ugine-Kuhlmann, the big French metals and chemicals group, cut its dividend 44 per cent today after reporting that parent company earnings fell 38 per cent last year while consolidated results registered a large loss.

Profits for the parent company totaled 197 million francs (about \$42 million), compared with 318 million francs a year earlier. The company estimated that on a consolidated basis there was an operating loss of 600 million francs. The net loss is expected to total some 200 million francs after tax adjustments. In 1974, the group reported a net profit of 974 million francs.

The company said that increased dividends received in 1975 following the good performance of its affiliates in 1974 were not sufficient to offset the deterioration of other financial operations. It did not elaborate on what these were.

The cut in the dividend paid was the result of last year's "exceptional crisis" which led to a deterioration of the parent company's earnings and a large consolidated loss, it added.

The net dividend was cut to 5 francs per share from 9 francs paid a year ago. Including the tax credit, the dividend comes to 7.50 francs, down from 13.50 francs.

Commerzbank Profits Up

FRANKFURT, March 31 (AP-DJ).—After-tax profit of Commerzbank rose 32.8 per cent to a record 145.5 million Deutsche marks in 1975 from 109.8 million DM in 1974. Paul Lichtenberg, management board spokesman, said today.

Presenting the annual report, he said that the bank is satisfied with the earnings progress. The business volume of the Commerzbank group climbed 26.3 per cent to 56,783 billion DM in 1975 from 44,953 billion DM in 1974, while the balance sheet volume rose to 56,472 billion DM from 44,159 billion DM.

Contributing strongly to the previously reported consolidated profit of the Commerzbank group of 189.3 million DM (GFT, March 26) was an increase in the interest surplus of 15.3 per cent to 1,149 billion DM and a 15.5-per-cent rise in commission surpluses.

Commerzbank is proposing to raise its 1975 dividend to 9 DM after paying a basic 8.50 DM for each of the previous seven years.

Mr. Lichtenberg also said that the bank's capital resources must increase in line with its growing expansion, and he will ask shareholders to authorize an increase of up to 150 million DM.

The decision to continue their stoppages was taken despite advice from the company, the Department of Employment, and senior union officials that their demands violated the government's wage-restraint program limiting pay raises to 5.6 a year and allowing only one pay increase every 13 months.

The most serious dispute is the walkout of the toolmakers at Leyland's carburetor unit, which is now in its fourth week. Leyland's inventories of carburetors are nearly exhausted, and the company may have to halt many assembly lines next week unless the strike is settled.

The carburetor toolmakers decided in a 2 1/2-hour meeting to ask the union to reconsider its order for them to return to work.

Union officials in Coventry where the Triumph dispute is centered have decided that the decision of the national union to order these toolmakers back to work was premature because the national leaders were not in possession of all the facts.

Company sources say Leyland is caught in a vice between the demands of the toolmakers and government wage controls which prohibit the company from meeting the demands. The toolmakers' demands are seen as a direct challenge to the wage-restraint program worked out last summer by union and government leaders.

Leyland had about broken even in the first five months of its fiscal year, begun last Oct. 1. However, the March strikes have put it back into deficit at a time when demand for its products has been strong.

The company has already said it will hold back on capital spending plans until it can sustain production at targeted levels.

Last week, Derek Whittaker, managing director of Leyland's car division, warned that continued industrial disruption could jeopardize the company's future and lead to a "massive loss of jobs" among Leyland's more than 100,000 car workers.

This advertisement does not appear as a matter of record only. It is intended to be a solicitation to those interested to purchase:-

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## Oil Giants Gird to Resist Breakup

By Robert A. Rosenblatt

WASHINGTON—The nation's giant oil companies are mobilizing for one of the biggest battles in modern economic history, a determined effort in the Senate to split the firms apart.

The industry was shocked last year when 45 senators voted for an amendment that would have forced the biggest firms in crude oil production to give up the refining and marketing portions of their business.

This year, says a Senate legislative aide, "we have a good chance of winning. We need only six votes to turn it around."

"This is an election year, there's an emotional climate and no one knows what will happen," says one veteran oil-man. Momentum could carry the bill through the Senate and the House in time to land on President Ford's desk during a hot election campaign.

With the elimination of the depletion allowance for major companies, the oil industry's taxes were raised by \$2 billion annually. Additionally, the price of crude oil was rolled back by \$1 a barrel under the 1975 Energy Conservation Act.

But these measures were mere wrist slaps compared to the potential impact of the bill that will be considered this week by the Anti-Trust and Monopoly subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The proposed legislation would:

- Force the 16 biggest producing com-

panies to surrender their refining and marketing divisions.

- Bar any oil company from owning a pipeline.

Bar oil companies from converting dealer-operated stations to company-run outlets.

The bill would split apart such companies as Exxon, Texaco, Standard Oil of California, Atlantic Richfield, Union Oil of California and Shell.

If the bill becomes a law, each of the affected companies splits into three segments: crude oil production, refining and marketing and pipeline operations. A company would have to select either production or refining-marketing as its primary interest. Then it would quit the other businesses.

A firm faced with this dilemma could sell two of the three pieces of the business. Or it might form three new, competing corporations and distribute the shares to its current stockholders.

Supporters of the breakup bill call the process "divestiture." The oil industry scorns it as "dismemberment."

Divestiture is "an attempt to punish us, but I think it's a serious mistake," says Carter Perkins, Washington representative for Shell Oil. The controversy diverts the talents and energy of the industry executives away from the job of finding oil and into worrying whether their companies will be broken apart, he says.

Oil company profits are a "myth which

has helped give rise to the divestiture movement," William P. Tavoulareas, Mobil Oil president, told a Senate hearing recently.

Between 1960 and 1974, he testified, "the oil industry's rate of return on shareholder's equity—the measure of what the shareholder earns on the money he has invested—was 12.3 per cent. This was roughly equal to the average return of all U.S. manufacturing. The rate was significantly lower than that for soft drinks, drugs and medicines, soap and cosmetics, office equipment, tobacco and other industry groups."

Integrated companies can afford to take a loss on one segment of the business—such as refining—because the company shows a net profit for all its activities combined, the Mobil president said. But divestiture would split the firms into separate segments, and each surviving segment would have to earn adequate profits to stay in business.

"And they could only make that profit by charging the consumer higher prices," he testified.

Economies and operating efficiencies of the integrated firms would disappear if the companies were split apart, says economics professor Edward W. Brinkman, who studied the potential cost of divestiture. Prices for oil products would jump more than \$500 million a year as each survivor of divestiture pursued adequate profits, he predicted.

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## Supreme Court Rules in Favor of Accounting Firms

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP-DJ).—U.S. accounting firms, faced with mounting pressure to tighten audits of corporate clients, got some breathing room from the Supreme Court yesterday.

In a 6-to-3 decision, the court narrowed the circumstances under which an auditing firm can be held responsible when a client violates securities laws.

Ruling in favor of one of the biggest U.S. accounting firms, Ernst & Ernst, the high court said victims of stock fraud cannot collect civil damages simply because an accountant was negligent in failing to conduct the kind of audit that might have exposed the fraud by a client. Instead, the justices held, investors must show that the accountant intended to "deceive, manipulate or defraud."

The ruling, a setback for private investors as well as the Securities and Exchange Commission, could be an important victory for the accounting profession—which has come under increasing criticism from regulators and stockholders who contend that auditors, fearful of offending important corporate clients, often do not look closely enough at the clients' books.

That belief has spawned numerous lawsuits against accounting firms, usually after a client has become involved in a stock scandal. Although many such suits will not be affected by the court's decision, the ruling will at least make it harder for investors to sue accountants under the anti-fraud provisions of the Securities Exchange Act.

The ruling also has favorable implications for lawyers and underwriters. Both are called on by corporations at various times to give advice about transactions covered by federal securities laws. And like accountants, they have been sued in recent years by investors and others who contend that certain stock frauds were aided by the actions of the lawyers and underwriters.

In rejecting negligence as a basis for the lawsuit against Ernst & Ernst, the court observed in a footnote that to rule otherwise "would extend to new frontiers the 'hazards' of rendering expert advice under the securities acts, raising serious policy questions not yet addressed by Congress."

Private investors are the big losers in the case, brought by some customers of a brokerage firm that had been a client of Ernst & Ernst. The decision marked the second time in recent months that the court has read the 1934 law narrowly, in a way that reduces the kinds of civil damage suits that stock fraud victims can bring in federal court.

The latest ruling makes it even more apparent that this conservative high court is not sympathetic to the "private attorneys general" concept—the idea that private citizens, through lawsuits, can help federal officials enforce the law.

The SEC also lost some ground. Although it did not bring the case, the agency had argued in a friend-of-the-court brief that private negligence suits should not be precluded altogether. The court, in a decision written by Justice Lewis Powell, spent most of its time refuting the commission's arguments. However, the court left open the question of whether the SEC must also prove an intent to "deceive, manipulate, or defraud" in seeking injunctions under the anti-fraud provisions.

Bank Reform Bill Is Split Into 3 Units by House Panel

WASHINGTON, March 31 (WP).—In the face of heavy opposition from the banking and housing lobbies, Democrats on the House Banking Committee agreed yesterday to junk their plan for a single, comprehensive bill to "reform" the nation's financial institutions.

After a lengthy, closed-door caucus, Rep. Henry Reuss, D-Wis., the committee chairman, said the Democrats decided to split the controversial package into three separate bills.

The first, which the full committee will consider in the next week or so, would restructure the Federal Reserve Board to make it more responsive to public officials, including a provision that the presidents of the Fed's 12 district banks be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

The second bill will include most of the controversial parts in the original "omnibus" proposal, which allows banks and

thrift institutions, such as savings and loans, to branch into each other's field.

The third separate bill will deal with changes in the operations of foreign banks in the United States.

Rep. Reuss acknowledged that vigorous lobbying by the American Bankers Association and less energetic opposition by the AFL-CIO and the homebuilders lobby, played a large part in the decision to split the package.

In dividing the original version of the bill—which was widely considered the most sweeping banking legislation in 40 years—the Democrats completely dropped some disputed sections.

A plan to create a new federal bank regulatory agency was discarded. Also missing from the new bills are changes designed to increase funds for housing. The AFL-CIO and the homebuilders both argued that the changes might have the opposite effect.

## Base Rate Increased

PARIS, March 31 (Reuters).—Crédit Commercial de France raised its base rate 0.2 points to 8.8 per cent, effective tomorrow, the banking association said today. The rise reflects the higher level of money-market rates since mid-January and is expected to be followed by other banks.

## Prices Gain, Trading Slow On Big Board

Kodak Unveils Copier,  
Stock Moves Higher

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP-DJ).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange swung into the winning column today for the first time in three sessions, but trading was sluggish ahead of threatened strikes by the nation's truckers and New York City's transit workers.

The NYSE said it will close an hour ahead of schedule tomorrow in the event of a walkout by the transit workers.

Analysts said the biggest positive for the market was the steady stream of bullish economic news.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 7.32 to 999.45. At 3 p.m. it was ahead 4.01 points and at 2 p.m. it was up 2.83.

Turnover fell to 17.82 million shares, down slightly from yesterday's pace of 17.93 million shares.

Xerox, one of the most active issues, was off 5/8 to 55 7/8, while Kodak was ahead 3 at 118 3/4. Kodak introduced its previously announced new line of copier products that it said totally automate the copying job.

Singer, a strong feature on the most active list, picked up 1 1/2 to 19 5/8.

Among the other issues up a point or better were IBM, ahead 1 3/4 to 262; Caterpillar Tractor, up 1 1/4 to 60 3/4; Texas Instruments, ahead 1 to 125; Exxon, up 1 3/4 to 83 7/8, and Digital Equipment, ahead 2 1/4 to 175 1/2.

Ingersoll-Rand rose 1 to 88, Jonathan Logan gained 1 1/8 to 28 3/8, Dow Chemical added 2 3/4 at 107 7/8, Du Pont rose 1 to 146 and Coca-Cola rose 1 1/4 to 87 7/8.

Ford Motor Climbs

Ford Motor, the best performer in its group, climbed 1 1/8 to 57 3/8. Steels tacked on fractions.

But Champion International fell 1 5/8 to 23 1/2. It said it is considering a public offering of up to \$75 million worth of common stock.

Prices on the Chicago Board Options Exchange advanced, with gainers topping losses, 375 to 160. Turnover amounted to 62,191 contracts, down from 68,296 contracts yesterday.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced in moderate trading. The index rose 0.29 to 104.34.

Options volume shrank to 23,456 contracts from 30,284 contracts yesterday.

In Chicago, farm futures prices were lower. Wheat dropped as much as 9 cents a bushel.

The losses were felt in other commodities, too. Soybeans retreated as much as 4 3/4 cents in mixed trading, mostly between speculators. Corn fell as much as 2 cents.

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## IC Industries, Inc.

(Incorporated with limited liability under the laws of the State of Delaware, United States of America)

### Shares of Common Stock (no par value)

Authorised  
**35,000,000 shares**

Issued and fully paid at  
1st March, 1976  
**13,215,877 shares**

The Council of The Stock Exchange in London has admitted to the Official List all the issued shares of Common Stock of IC Industries, Inc. Particulars relating to IC Industries, Inc. are available in the statistical service of Exel Statistical Services Limited and copies of such particulars may be obtained during usual business hours on any weekday (Saturdays and public holidays excepted) up to and including 15th April, 1976 from:

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Garrard House, 31 Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7DX.



## NYSE Nationwide Trading (2:30 p.m.) March 31

1976 - Stocks and Divs	1976 - Stocks and Divs	1976 - Stocks and Divs	1976 - Stocks and Divs
High Low	High Low	High Low	High Low
45 77 1/2	45 77 1/2	45 77 1/2	45 77 1/2
46 78 1/2	46 78 1/2	46 78 1/2	46 78 1/2
47 79 1/2	47 79 1/2	47 79 1/2	47 79 1/2
48 80 1/2	48 80 1/2	48 80 1/2	48 80 1/2
49 81 1/2	49 81 1/2	49 81 1/2	49 81 1/2
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57 89 1/2	57 89 1/2	57 89 1/2	57 89 1/2
58 90 1/2	58 90 1/2	58 90 1/2	58 90 1/2
59 91 1/2	59 91 1/2	59 91 1/2	59 91 1/2
60 92 1/2	60 92 1/2	60 92 1/2	60 92 1/2
61 93 1/2	61 93 1/2	61 93 1/2	61 93 1/2
62 94 1/2	62 94 1/2	62 94 1/2	62 94 1/2
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64 96 1/2	64 96 1/2	64 96 1/2	64 96 1/2
65 97 1/2	65 97 1/2	65 97 1/2	65 97 1/2
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68 100 1/2	68 100 1/2	68 100 1/2	68 100 1/2
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## EUROPEAN INTERNATIONAL FUND

2, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg  
R. C. Luxembourg: B 11373

(Organized and existing under the laws of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg.)

Unit holders in the Fund are advised that payment of U.S. \$0.40 per unit will be made on or after 15th April 1976. This is an annual dividend in respect of the year ending 31st March 1976.

Coupon on bearer share certificates will be paid upon presentation to the paying agent on and after 15th April 1976. Distribution of cheques will be posted to holders of registered shares on that date.

By order of the Board of Management Company.  
BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG,  
Société Anonyme.

## Weekly net asset value

on March 29, 1976

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

U.S. \$36.56

Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.

U.S. \$26.67

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange  
Information: Pierson, Helderling & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

**new highs.**  
Every day in the  
Financial Section.  
**International**  
Herald Tribune

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A multi-national corporation headquartered in Brussels seeks to fill a key vacancy in its Project Support team. We are looking for a well organized, yet flexible and creative man or woman with a record of having managed orderly delivery within cost and/or time guidelines under difficult conditions. Familiarity with most aspects of modern transportation, forwarding, warehousing, material handling and physical distribution is required. Of particular interest would be experience with sizeable construction, installation or turnkey factory projects in developing countries. In order to facilitate communication with other members of the group, a degree in Business Administration or related subjects would be desirable; obviously foreign languages would also be an advantage. The position is based in Brussels and carries an attractive overseas compensation package. If you would like to learn more about this interesting opportunity, please send your c.v. containing information on earliest starting date and recent salary history. (Ref: H1213/HT) REPLY will be forwarded direct, unopened and in confidence to the client unless addressed to our Security Manager listing companies to which they may not be sent. They should include comprehensive career details, not refer to previous correspondence with PA and quote the reference on the envelope.

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[illegible]

## European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices  
in local currencies)

### Amsterdam

20	44.10
ert Heijl	114
embank	333
robank	77.20
am	79.10
cker	45.10
eken	145
A.	30.50
-Am-H	85.50
avers	63.50
M.	118
ion, Nes	100
choed	34.50
ilos new	194.50
ince	147.50
ral Dutch	125.30
lewer	124.70
l Ormer	224
Mach	177

### Brussels

ed	4.52
cc-Lamb	2.210
ck Oguree	920
schrobel	4.020
ims-BM	1.750
oken	4.625
rolina	5.445
Gevaert	1.260
Générale	2.515
ey	2.464
Miniera	1.316

### Frankfurt

3	99.80
OF	167.80
er	147.90
marzbk	204.10
Gummi	117.50
340	340
mier	186
mag	325.20
Bank	249.50
edebk	170.50
chs1	79
Aktien	68
sch	435
lad1	277
thot	172.50
hansa	93.50
metmann	381
lfigesell	275
germann	94
lroschl	113.50
E new	158
pring	349
verts	354.60
ssen	121.30
117.40	117.40
swagen	150.20

### Gold Fields

GT Un Str	1.54
Sidness	1.27
Hawker-Sidd	4.16
Hudson Bay	5.14%
Imp Chem	5.04
Imps	0.76%
Marks & Spon	0.94
Metallkon	2.48
Nicholls	0.65
Plessey	0.80
Rand Mines	1.83
Rank Org	1.56
Royal Dutch	256.50
R.Y.Z.	1.93
Shell	4.06
Thorn (A)	2.72
Tube Invest	2.70
Union Carb	2.85
Wicks	1.70
War Lite	C2%
West Deep	22.55
West Drief	221%
West Hold	16.50
West Min	1.44
Woolworth	0.32%
ZCI	0.27

### Milan

Barbegl	1.465
Erze	1.910
ERC Marell	480
Plat	1.350
Consider	245.25
Canerall	44.200
IFI	2.100
Indagas	493
IsaRider	365
La Rinas	80.30
Montedis	447.50
Olivetti	1.847
Pirelli	803
Saba Visco	1.256
Terni	330

### Paris

Air Liquide	361
Alimentaire	64.20
BSN	69
Carrefour	2.250
Clat Latarge	21
Crédit	66.80
CIE Bancaire	354
CCF	154.50
CGE	122
CCF	122
Perodo	422.28
Imital	118.50
L'Oréal	991
March Bull	40.10
Michelin	7.440
Moët-Hens	555
Moulines	301
Paribas	185

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to-Am	2.62	Perrier	123
to-Am	2.62	Peugeot	387
to-Am	2.62	Rn Epitane	105.20
to-Am	2.62	Sacilor	71
to-Am	2.62	Sr Geballe	125.30
to-Am	2.62	Suez	270
to-Am	2.62	Telémecan	731
to-Am	2.62	Thomson	227
to-Am	2.62	Usinar	76.20
to-Am	2.62	Ex Rts.	
to-Am	2.62	Zurich	
to-Am	2.62	Aakuliste	1.285
to-Am	2.62	Buehrle	1.391
to-Am	2.62	Boveri	1.646
to-Am	2.62	Ciba-Geigy	1.645
to-Am	2.62	Cr Suisse	2.675
to-Am	2.62	Fischer	725
to-Am	2.62	HellKoch	70.03
to-Am	2.62	Hessle	3.440
to-Am	2.62	Sandoz	5.275
to-Am	2.62	Sie B Suisse	1.467
to-Am	2.62	Sulzer	2.670
to-Am	2.62	U B. Suisse	3.540

March 31, 1976

reading across this table of yesterday's following inter-bank foreign exchange rates, and then find the value of the major currencies against the currencies of each of the following international centers. Rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	\$	D.M.	FF	G.M.	Gld.	S'F	Swiss	D.A.S.
1m.	2.8665	5.1480	105.750	37.5750	31.015	6.8830	103.85	44.25
1	29.95	74.74	153.93	3.8363	44.1145235		14.6984	8.42
100	29.95	4.8520		36	3.0185	105.75	104.95	10.909
100			4.8225	54	1.3170	74.74	4.8235	11.895
100	949.25	1009.50	62.128	180.10		312.50	21.894	331.18
100	4.9775	2.8480	144.925		6.58235	173.975	11.8642	49.2500
100	1.9582	4.8334	105.750	44.25	3.0185	105.75	104.95	10.909

following are dollar values for:

100 U.S. Dollars	to each S. African	12.255	50	Kenya	4.4015	Yen	236.55
100 U.S. Dollars	to each Canadian	2.0642	700	Hong Kong	4.9040		

Commercial bank: (1) Units of 100 (2) Units of 1,000 (3) Units of 10,000

<p><i>Custodian Bank in Italy:</i>  <b>CREDITO ITALIANO - MILANO</b></p> <p><i>Custodian Bank in Luxembourg:</i>  <b>KREDITBANK S.A.</b>  <b>LUXEMBOURG</b></p>	<p><i>Management Company:</i>  <b>MEDIOLANUM MANAGEMENT</b>  <b>COMPANY S.A.</b>          Rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg          R.C. Luxembourg N° 2652</p> <p><i>And with second office in Italy:</i>          Via Fieschi, 10 - 00187 Roma</p>
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with notes "Income" N. 688112 of 18.9.1969  
and N. 106273 of 30.5.1975

*Principal disbursement:*  
**ITALSWISS S.p.A.**  
Società Fiduciaria - Milano

*Capital of the fund and of the Disbursement:*  
SILF 500.000.000 of the new capitalisation 1.348.045.541

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION**

Surname and name \_\_\_\_\_

Address, city \_\_\_\_\_

**Italswiss s.p.a.**

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